



AGRICULTURE

OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

CANADA

2 Dept. of Agriculture

BULLETIN No. 8

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF
THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

VICTORIA B.C.

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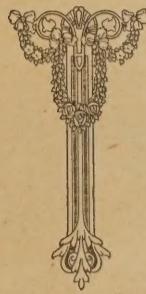


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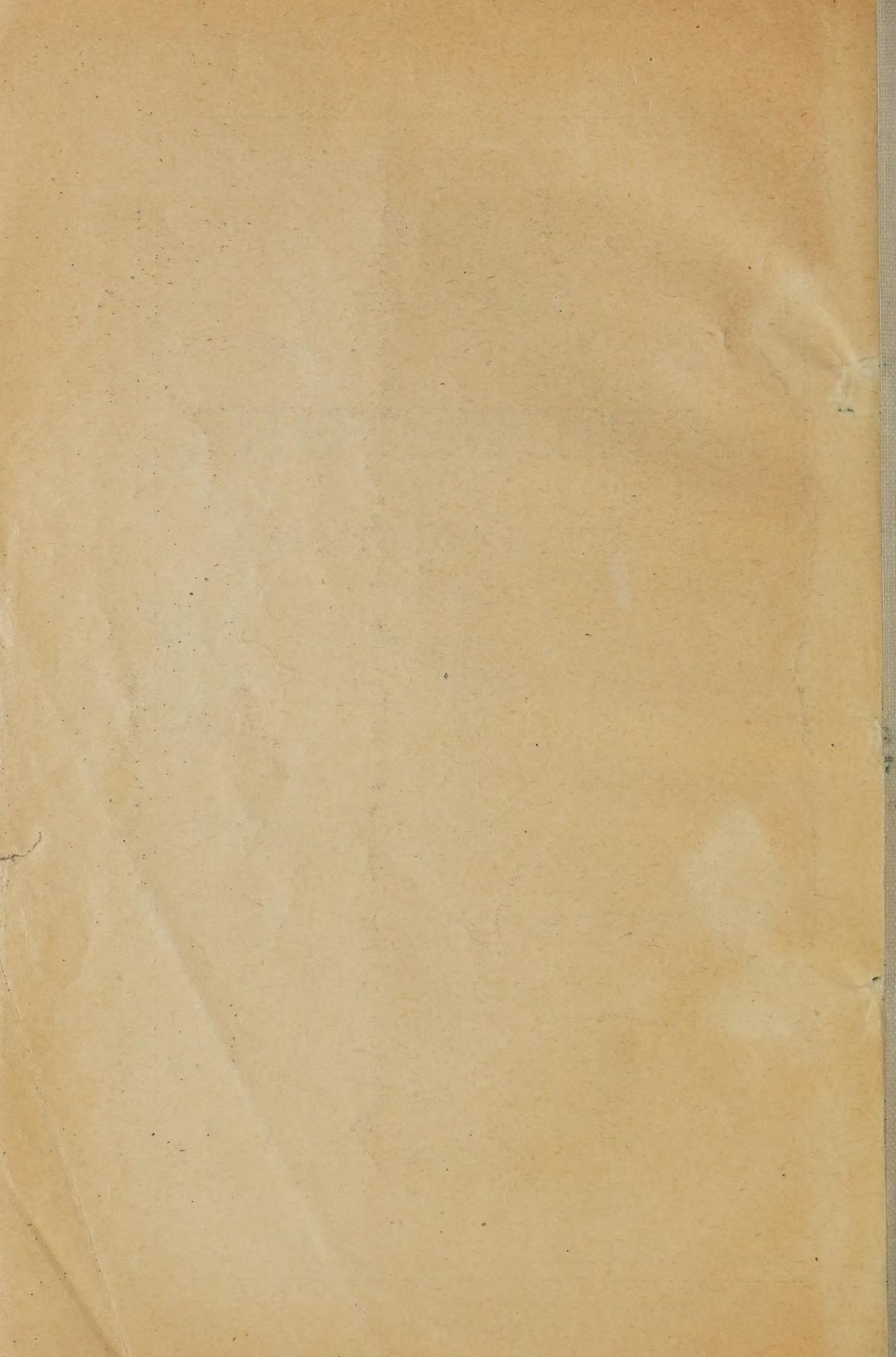
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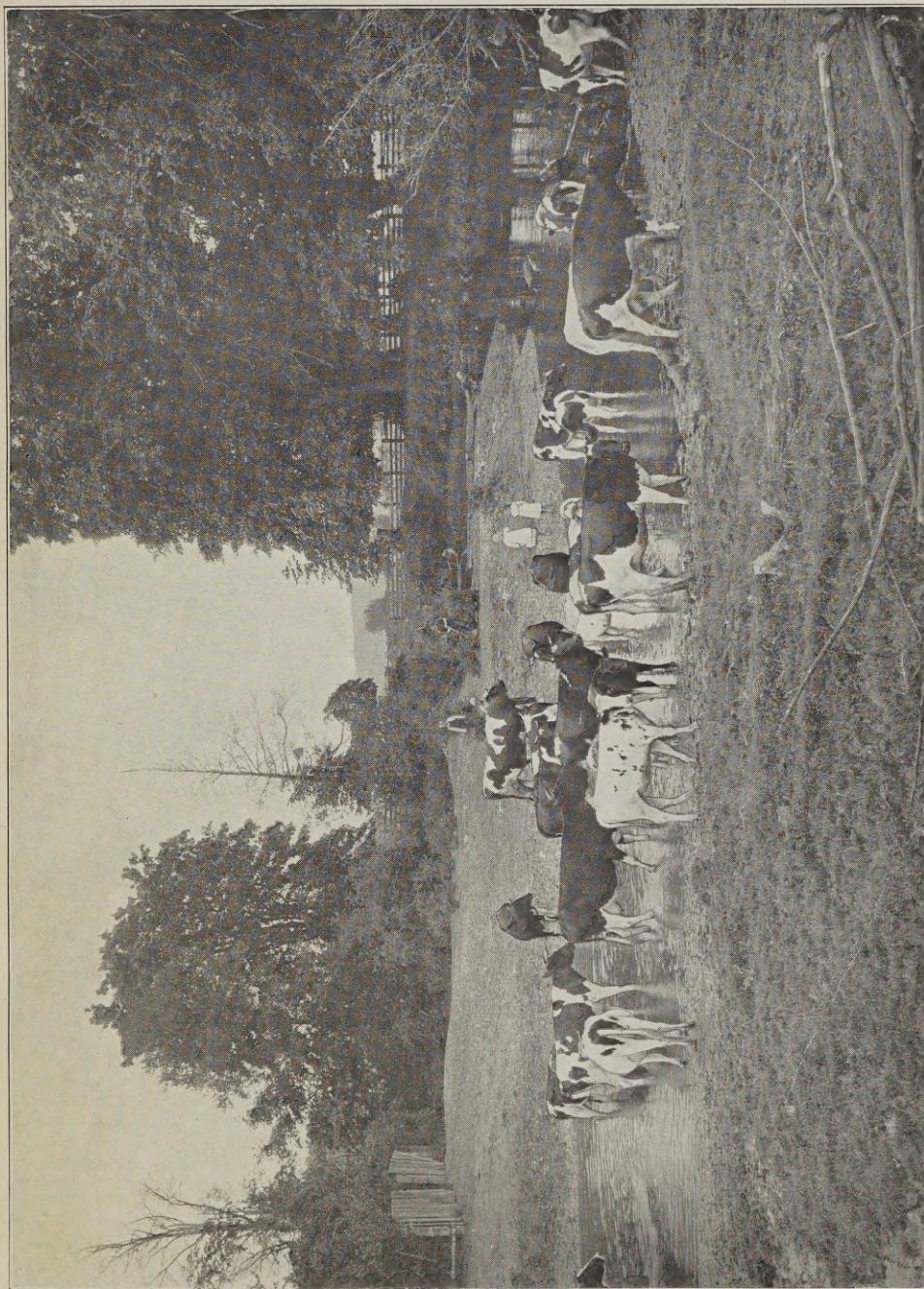


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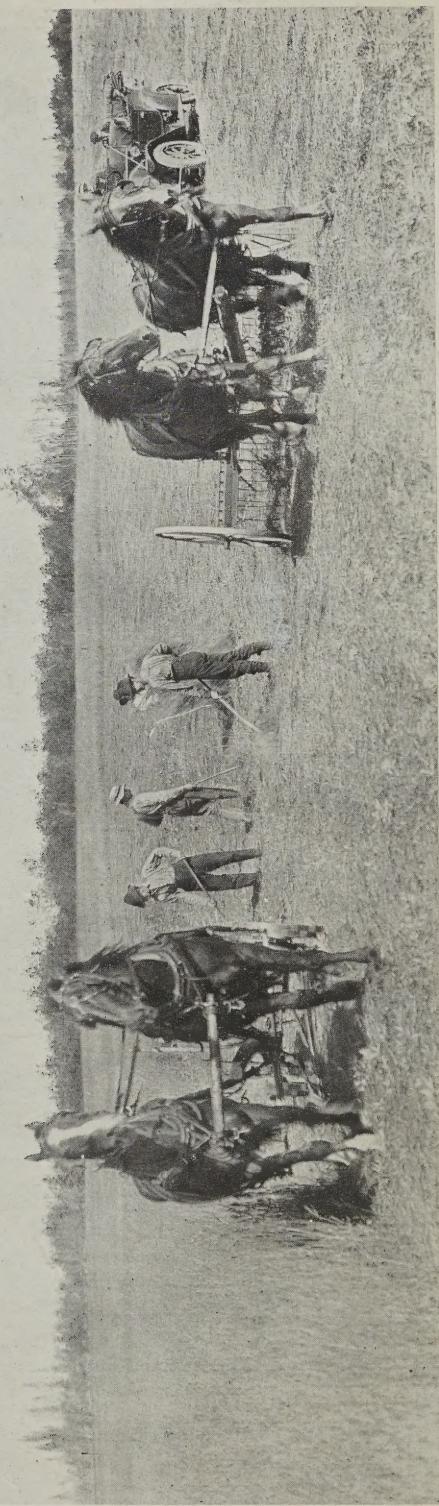
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DAIRY-FARMING IS PROFITABLE IN B.C.

HAY-MAKING NEAR SMITHERS.

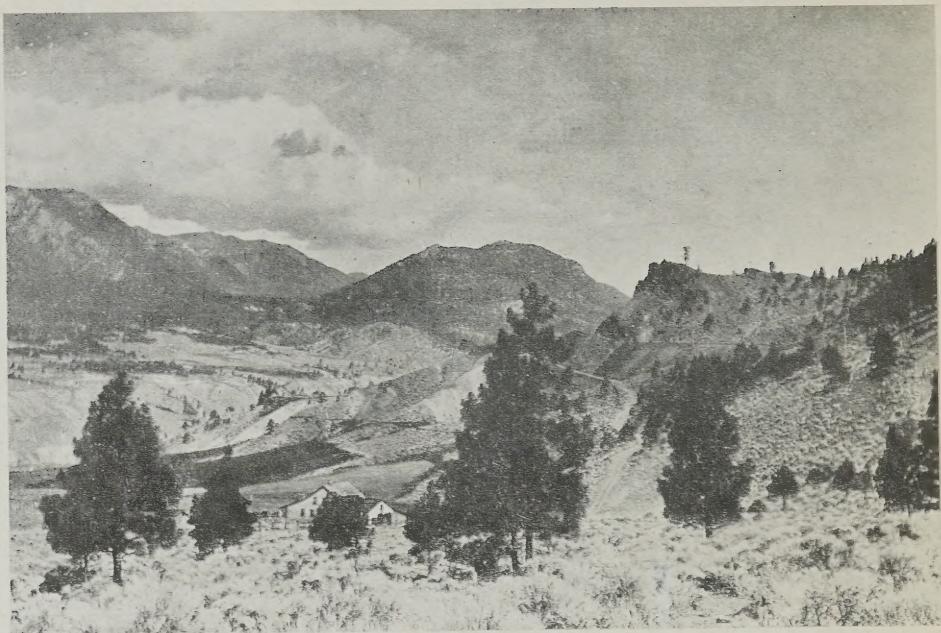




KOOTENAY LAKE.



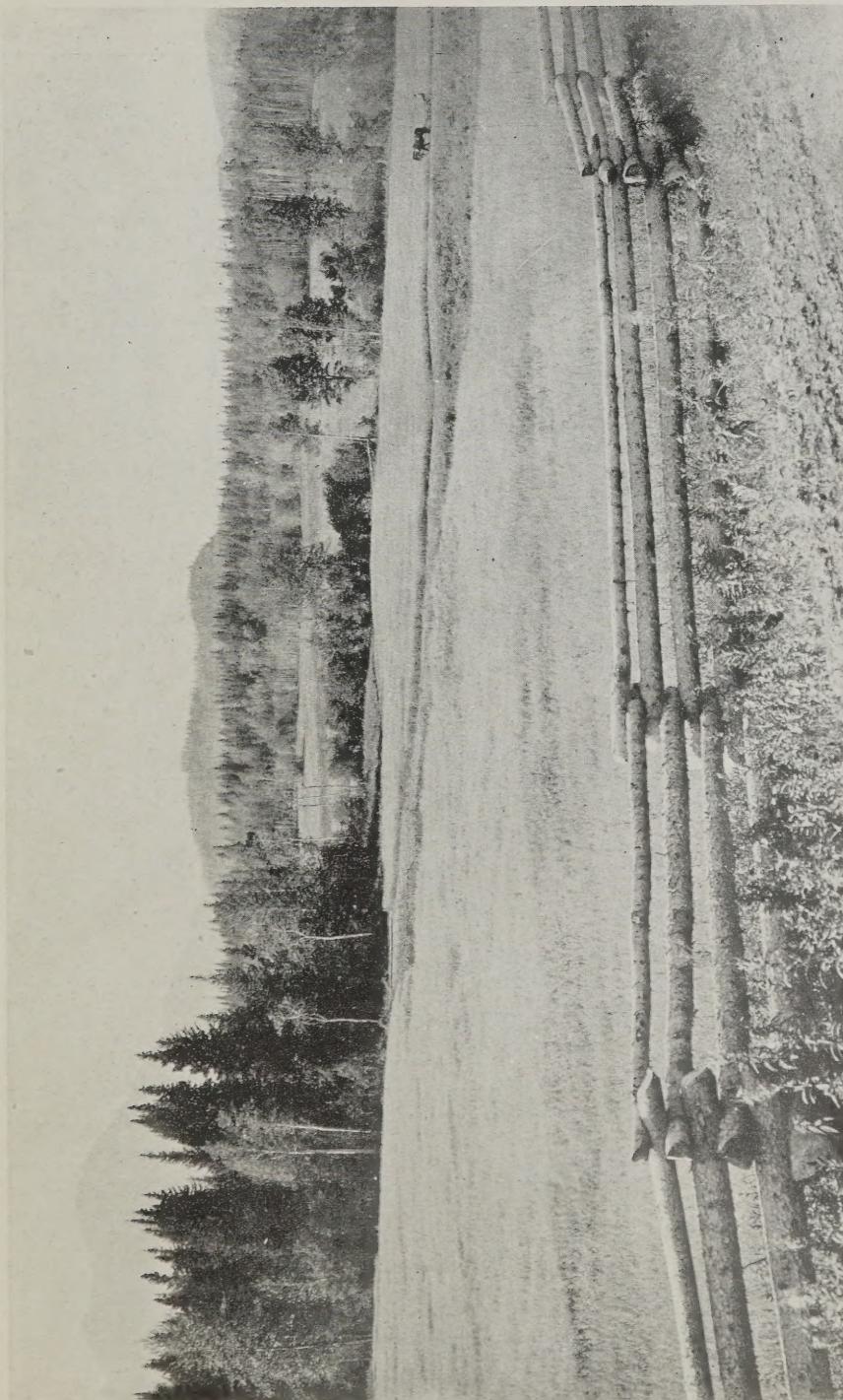
PASSENGER-STEAMER ON KOOTENAY LAKE.



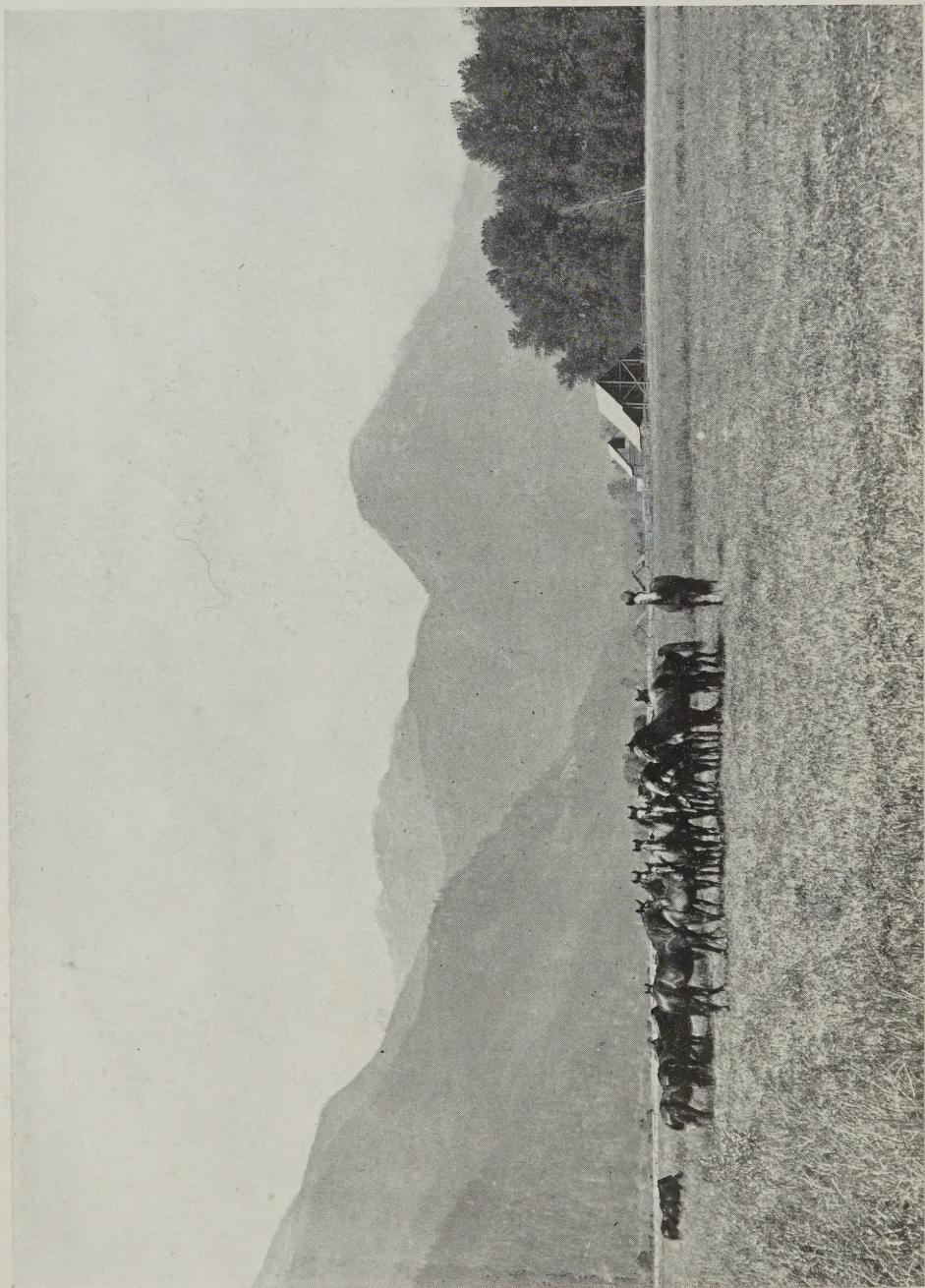
UPPER FRASER VALLEY, ABOVE LILLOOET.



SETON LAKE, ON PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.



AN IDEAL LOCATION, CENTRAL INTERIOR.



PEMBERTON MEADOWS, RICH BOTTOM LAND.



GATEWAY TO THE CASCADES, PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY, AT LILLOOET.



KELLY LAKE, PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.



BRANDYWINE FALLS, 200 FEET, PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.

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AGRICULTURE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DESCRIPTIVE REVIEW.



HYSICAL FEATURES.—The Province of British Columbia, comprising an area of 388,263 square miles, at one time was the largest Province of the Dominion, but was relegated to third place in point of area by extensive additions to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario in 1911. It is bounded on the south by the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the 49th parallel of north latitude, being the International Boundary between Canada and the United States; on the east by the summit of the Rocky Mountains and the 120th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; on the north by the 60th parallel of north latitude; and on the west by Alaska and the Pacific Ocean.

The great mountain masses of Western Canada, known as the Cordilleras of Canada, paralleling the Pacific Coast, lie chiefly within British Columbia. They are divided into three main belts, known as the Eastern, Central, and Western Belts.

The Eastern Belt consists of the great Rocky Mountain system, the highest peak in which, Mount Robson, reaches an elevation of 13,068 feet.

The Central Belt includes the Selkirk, Cariboo, and Cassiar Mountains, as well as the Nechako and Fraser Plateaux; these latter being elevated and deeply trenched table-lands with an average elevation of 3,000 feet above sea-level. It is in these areas, generally called the Interior Plateau, that British Columbia's fine and extensive farming and pasture lands are located.

The Western Belt consists of the Pacific system or Coast Ranges and the Insular system, comprising the mountains of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands.

The great Continental Divide—that is, the eastern boundary of the Pacific watershed—follows the summit of the Rocky Mountains, being the eastern boundary of the Province from the International Boundary northerly to a point in about latitude 54° N., where it is intersected by the 120th meridian; from this point it winds in a north-westerly direction across the Province, approaching to within 150 miles of Pacific tide-water and crossing the north boundary of the Province about 100 miles east of Atlin Lake. The lowest known point on the divide is in the vicinity of Dease Lake, where the altitude is only slightly over 2,700 feet. The portion of the Province lying to the east of this divide contains an area of 105,875 square miles and drains to the Arctic Ocean by way of the Peace and Liard Rivers, whose channels have been carved by Nature directly through the Rocky Mountain Range.

About 70 per cent. of the Province drains to the Pacific through such mighty rivers as the Columbia, Fraser, Skeena, and Stikine, with their tributaries and other minor rivers flowing directly to the sea.

The Columbia River affords a very interesting phenomenon from the fact that it has its source within a few hundred feet from the banks of the Kootenay River, which at this point is a mountain stream of generous proportions, and flowing southerly, while the Columbia flows northerly for 180 miles and then takes a rather sharp bend and flows south again, being met now as the parent stream by the Kootenay after each has described a course of 400 miles. Some thirty miles below this junction the river crosses into the United States territory and empties into the Pacific in the State of Oregon.

The Fraser River, 750 miles long, has its source in Yellowhead Pass, close to the foot of Mount Robson, and after emerging from the mountains flows first north-westerly and thence almost due south to within a few miles of the International

Boundary, when it turns westward through a wide valley intersecting the Coast mountains. It reaches the sea amidst an extensive fertile delta of its own making.

The Skeena River, 300 miles long, and the Stikine, about the same length, are the arteries of the two main drainage systems of the northerly Pacific slope in British Columbia; the latter river having its outlet in Alaskan Territory.

British Columbia has a coast-line of approximately 4,400 miles (exclusive of all islands), although the distance between the extremities measured in a straight line is only 510 miles. This is accounted for by the existence of many indentations and long narrow inlets, comparable only to the Fjords of Norway. The Coast is buttressed by innumerable islands, large and small, which serve to form channels admirably adapted for coastal navigation, being almost invariably deep and well protected from ocean swells and storms.

Vancouver Island, the largest of these islands, is 285 miles in length, with an average width of forty-five miles, comprising an area of 13,500 square miles.

The Queen Charlotte Group of Islands, 4,000 square miles in extent, lie some fifty miles offshore.

Rivers and Lakes.—Eight rivers have so far been utilized as avenues of transportation for British Columbia—the Fraser, Columbia, Thompson, Kootenay, Skeena, Nass, Stikine, Liard, and Peace. In addition, there are several important streams in the Northern Interior which will be used when the settlement extends to the districts forming their drainage area. Among these are the Parsnip, Pine, Nation, Finlay, Turnagain, and Nelson, and their tributaries.

The Fraser is a great watercourse. Rising in the Rocky Mountains, about midway along the eastern boundary, it runs almost due west in two branches for some 200 miles, and, these joining, it flows southerly through Cariboo, Lillooet, and Yale Districts, through the Central and Southern Interior, till, near Chilliwack, it abruptly turns to the west and finds an outlet to the Pacific through the Gulf of Georgia. Several tributaries of importance add to its volume, among them being the Thompson, draining the Kamloops and Shuswap Lakes areas, the Chilcotin, Lillooet, Nicola, Harrison, and Pitt. From its last westerly turn it flows through a wide alluvial plain, mainly deposited from its own silt. It is navigable for vessels drawing 20 feet to New Westminster, about fifteen miles from its mouth, and light-draught boats can travel to the town of Yale, ninety-five miles farther inland. Steamers are now running on the upper waters of the Fraser from Soda Creek to Fort George, Fraser Lake, Stuart Lake, and Tete Jaune Cache, over 600 miles of navigable waters. The waters of the Fraser teem with salmon, and the canneries near its mouth give employment to many thousand men during the fishing season.

The Columbia rises almost in the south-east corner of the Province and runs north about 150 miles to where the Canoe River runs into it, when, turning in an abrupt semi-ellipse, it takes a southerly course, and, draining the watershed of the Arrow Lakes, leaves the Province in the vicinity of Rossland. Though interrupted by a number of rapids, it is navigable to a very large extent, and steamers ply regularly between Windermere and Golden, and both north and south from Revelstoke.

The Peace River lies only partly within the Province, but is of great importance. It is navigable by flat-bottomed steamers from Vermilion, Alberta, to Hudson Hope, British Columbia.

The Thompson, so-called, is practically two distinct streams flowing at right angles to each other into the eastern end of Kamloops Lake. The South Thompson connects that body of water with Shuswap Lake to the east, while the North Thompson, having its source in the Clearwater Lakes, Cariboo, flows due south through a wide valley, suitable, with irrigation, for agricultural purposes. For a considerable distance both rivers are navigable. The north branch of the North Thompson, which rises in the vicinity of Tete Jaune Cache and empties into the main river at Victoria Point, is also an important stream, draining a large area of agricultural and grazing land.

The Skeena is second in importance of the rivers wholly within the Province, and is navigable nearly 200 miles from its mouth. Hazelton, 150 miles inland, is the most easterly point having steamboat connection, which lasts about seven months each year, or during the season of high water. The total length of the Skeena is 300 miles and its general course south-west.

Although for the last few miles of its course the Stikine River runs through Alaska, it forms the main artery of communication for the Northern Interior of the Province. It has been regularly navigated for many years for a distance of 130 miles, the eastern steamboat termini being Glenora and Telegraph Creek.

Many natural depressions are filled by lakes in British Columbia, the principal of which are tabulated below:—

Lakes.	Areas in Acres.
Adams	33,280
Atlin (part)	211,680
Babine	196,000
Chilko	109,760
Harrison	78,400
Kootenay	141,120
Lower Arrow	40,960
Okanagan	86,240
Owikeno	62,720
Quesnel	94,080
Shuswap	79,150
Stuart	141,120
Tatla	86,240
Tagish (part)	58,180
Teslin (part)	78,400
Upper Arrow	64,500

Climate.—Owing to the mountainous character of much of this Province and its great range in latitude, amounting to 11 degrees northward from the 49th parallel, the climate naturally varies greatly according to local conditions.

Along the Pacific seaboard the climate during the winter months is remarkably mild and the rainfall is considerable. These conditions are partly due to the Japan Ocean Current, which, though not as pronounced as the Gulf Stream is on the coast of Europe, still has a tempering effect on the Coast from Alaska southward.

The prevalence of moisture-laden winds from off the Pacific during the winter months cause heavy rains on the western slopes of the Coast mountains on both Vancouver and other islands and the Coast Mainland.

During the summer months the ever-changing tidal waters tend to keep the day temperature moderate, while the nights are usually cool. The rainfall is moderate, and prolonged fine spells frequently occur, particularly in the Southern Coast District.

Passing inland to the eastern side of the Mainland Coast mountains, much greater ranges in temperature prevail between summer and winter, and considerably less precipitation occurs, while in some districts it is so light that dry belts exist and irrigation is necessary in order to bring the land under productive cultivation. This light precipitation is due to the prevailing westerly winds being comparatively dry after crossing the high levels of the Coast Range.

Owing to the mountainous character of much of the Interior, climatic conditions there are of various types. In the Southern Interior and The Kootenays the summer temperatures are high, while in winter the temperatures do not fall much below zero, the air is clear and bracing, and sleighing and skating are greatly enjoyed.

In the Central and Northern Interior and Peace River the winters are clear and cold, while in the summer sufficient rain falls to ensure luxuriant vegetation. Summer frosts are also experienced in various parts of these districts. In the higher levels of the mountain ranges, such as the Selkirks and Rockies, the summers are cool and the snowfall in winter is very heavy.

It should be borne in mind that, while we frankly state herein the results of meteorological observations, the history of almost every portion of Canada has shown that summer frosts occurred when the country was new. But with clearing, cultivation, and drainage these rapidly disappear in agricultural districts.

Lands.—The public lands of British Columbia are administered by the Department of Lands, under a Minister of the Crown, and all inquiries for specific information on the subject should be addressed to the Deputy Minister of Lands, or to the Land Settlement Board, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

The total area of the Province being 248,488,320 acres, including lakes, mountains, and other waste lands of the Crown, the figures quoted below, while substantially correct, cannot be taken as being mathematically exact. The rough and broken nature of the country, as compared with the Prairie Provinces, should never be overlooked by the prospective settler. There are, of course, large areas of good agricultural land vacant in the Central Interior and Peace River; but land suitable for settlement in the West Coast, Southern Interior, and The Kootenays, is, generally speaking, scarce. The whole southern portion of the Province having been more or less settled for a great many years, it naturally follows that the best land has already been taken up.

Large tracts along the west coast of Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlottes, and the Mainland Coast still remain unalienated, but to a large extent they are so heavily timbered that, even after being logged off, the stumping and bringing under cultivation presents substantial difficulties. The settler on such lands must therefore be prepared to expend a good deal of time, money, and energy before he can expect to realize profitable returns. For these reasons the intending settler is advised to make close personal inspection of the districts which appeal to him before arranging to settle. It is impossible to enter into full details, but, generally speaking, it will be to the advantage of the intending settler, particularly if his means are limited, to investigate the possibilities of districts in which existing railways provide adequate transportation.

For those wishing to engage in mixed farming or stock-raising, the north half of the Southern Interior, the whole of the Central Interior, the Peace River, and a considerable portion of The Kootenays offer splendid locations. Except in the Peace River, however, there are seldom areas of any great extent that are ready for the plough, and more or less clearing operations should be anticipated.

Approximately 41,814,991 acres have been disposed of in the following manner:—

	Acres.
Crown-granted	12,278,841
Indian reserves	753,931
Railway grants	4,138,334
Railway Belt (administered by the Federal Department of the Interior)	17,050,000
Block in Peace River (administered by the Federal Department of the Interior)	3,500,000
Kootenay Road Reserve	288,000
Applications to purchase	511,932
Pre-emptions	992,001
Surveyed mineral claims	409,066
Park and game reserves	1,892,886
	41,814,991

In 1918 there were 206,673,329 acres still vested in the Crown in right of the Province, made up as follows:—

	Acres.
Timber licences and leases, surveyed	7,685,029
" " unsurveyed	2,385,097
University reserve	771,401 *
Lands under coal or grazing licence or lease	648,480
Reverted lands, surveyed	1,887,000
" " unsurveyed	342,000
Surveyed for pre-emption	2,586,978
Unalienated and unsurveyed Crown lands	190,367,344
	206,673,329

Provision is made for the granting of leases for homesite purposes not exceeding 20 acres in area, and upon the performance of certain residence and improvement duties, among them being the erection of a dwelling during the first year of tenancy, the lessee shall, at the expiration of the term of the lease, be entitled to a free Crown grant, provided all the terms of the lease have been faithfully carried out.

Provision is made in the "Land Act" for the granting of leases of Crown lands in any desired area for grazing or industrial purposes, but the greater part of the Crown range will be administered under the "Grazing Act" (1919) by an annual-permit system instead of long-term leases. Regulations, copies of which may be obtained from the Commissioner of Grazing or the Lands Department, have been drawn up, setting forth the procedure to be followed in forming grazing districts and associations under the provisions of the Act.

Any of the unoccupied, unreserved, and surveyed lands (not being part of an Indian settlement) may be pre-empted. That is, a free grant of 160 acres may be obtained on the completion of certain residence and improvement duties, which are described with particularity in the "Land Act," but briefly as follows: Any British subject, being the head of a family; a widow; a femme sole who is over eighteen years of age and self-supporting; a woman deserted by her husband; a bachelor over the age of eighteen years, may, for agricultural purposes only, pre-empt land to the extent of 160 acres. Such right shall not extend to foreshore or tidal lands, or to the bed of the sea, or lands covered by navigable waters.

An alien, upon making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, may also acquire the right to pre-empt.

Application in the form of a statutory declaration, setting out nationality, land applied for, that the land is not timber land, and that the land is taken up for agricultural purposes, is made to the Commissioner for the district, accompanied by a fee of \$2; after the record is granted the pre-emptor must enter into occupation within sixty days of the date of the record, and upon completion of actual improvements to the extent of \$10 per acre, including the clearing and bringing under actual cultivation of at least five acres, and five years' residence (residence is defined as continuous *bona-fide* residence of the pre-emptor or his family on the land recorded by him) he shall be entitled to receive a certificate of improvement therefor, the fee for which is \$2, and a Crown grant of the land on the payment of the fee of \$10.

Provision is made whereby a pre-emptor can obtain a record and not enter into immediate occupation. In this case he must spend each year \$300 in actual improvements, exclusive of buildings, and file proof each year of having done so. He must reside on the land for two years before the issue of the Crown grant, which would in no case be until at least five years after the date of the pre-emption record.

The intending pre-emptors are requested to communicate with the Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, for fuller or more detailed information.

Any of the unoccupied and unreserved lands of the Crown in the right of the Province (not being part of an Indian settlement) may be purchased, but Crown grants will not issue until the land has been improved in accordance with the "Land Act."

If the land sought to be purchased is surveyed, the application must be accompanied by 25 per cent. of the purchase price according to the classification—i.e., first and second class—the price being \$5 per acre and \$2.50 per acre respectively. The balance is payable in three equal annual instalments, together with interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the unpaid balance.

If the land is unsurveyed, it must be staked, advertised, and applied for in accordance with the "Land Act." The application to be accompanied by a deposit of 50 cents per acre. If the application is accepted, the land must be surveyed at the expense of the applicant and payment made in full within six months from the date of acceptance.

Land Settlement.—In 1917 a Board was appointed under the provisions of the "Land Settlement and Development Act."

The primary object of creating the Land Settlement Board of British Columbia and the fundamental principle underlying and governing all its operations was and is the promotion of "increased agricultural production" within the Province. Its powers are derived from the "Land Settlement and Development Act" and amendments thereto. The Board does not administer the unalienated Crown lands of the Province. That rests entirely with the Department of Lands, and those wishing information about pre-emptions or other Crown lands should address their inquiries to that Department.

In an effort to create conditions that will facilitate the profitable occupation of the land, the Board is giving special attention to the settlement of unoccupied Crown-granted lands situated convenient to transportation and markets.

These lands are being gradually acquired by the Board and offered for sale on easy terms of payment and on reasonable conditions of occupation, improvement, and cultivation to *bona-fide* agricultural settlers who are qualified and willing to assume the responsibilities of Canadian citizenship.

Important reclamation and development works are also being carried on in connection with various dyking, draining, and irrigation projects.

The loaning of money to farmers for development purposes is also a feature of the Board's work, particulars of which may be obtained on application to the head office of the said Board.

On the agricultural lands coming under the jurisdiction of the Board, by virtue of the provisions of said "Land Settlement and Development Act," a returned soldier, who having been a resident of British Columbia previous to enlistment and service in the Canadian or Imperial Expeditionary Forces, is entitled to one abatement of \$500 on the price of land purchased by him from the Land Settlement Board, title to which will be granted only after the balance of the purchase-money has been paid and all other conditions of occupation, cultivation, and other settlement duties are complied with.

Returned soldiers buying land from the Land Settlement Board, whether previously resident in British Columbia or not, are, however, entitled to make application to the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada for a loan under the provisions of the Federal "Soldier Settlement Act."

The Land Settlement Board proposes to make it possible for the farmer to help himself to earn a fair living under congenial circumstances. While more or less paternal, it should be remembered that the Board is not a benevolent institution, and its operations are conducted on business principles, along practical lines that will facilitate settlement of the most desirable unoccupied agricultural lands of the Province under reasonably advantageous conditions.

Settlement areas are being selected in different parts of the Province having a diversity of climatic and soil conditions, thereby providing for all classes of agrarian enterprise, with the object of stimulating rapid and judicious development of the splendid agricultural resources of British Columbia.

As the climate and general conditions in various localities throughout the Province are so widely different, particulars of physical features, climate, soil, water-

supply, and general adaptability will be found in the descriptive literature dealing with each respective area for settlement by the Board.

Address all inquiries to the Land Settlement Board, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

In addition to the Land Settlement Board, returned soldiers may obtain information of special interest to them from the Superintendent of British Columbia Soldiers' Settlement, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

Matters coming under the jurisdiction of the latter are: Soldier housing under the "Better Housing Act"; agreements with cities and municipalities in respect of the Dominion Government's loan for housing accommodation; construction of houses on soldiers' homesites; vacant Provincial Crown lands available for settlement; lands purchased under the provisions of the "Soldiers' Land Act," chapter 80 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1918; and general supervision of soldier settlement within the Province.

Social Life.—Although British Columbia is one of the latest settled of the Canadian Provinces and the farthest removed from the older centres of civilization, yet it is by no means behind the rest in its social life and interests. In so vast a territory there are necessarily many unoccupied tracts, and also others partially settled, but in all the Coast cities and in those where roads or railways have provided facilities for transportation the amenities of social life are noticeably prevalent. One of the important requirements for a healthy population is an abundant supply of pure water easily obtainable; and as this is a country of mountain, lake, and river, there are few places without an ample supply of good fresh water. This water-supply is also used in many instances for its mechanical value; mills are driven by water-power and electricity evolved by its aid, thus adding in every way to the comforts and economic advantages of the people. This abundant supply is of immense advantage to the agriculturist. In the dry belts irrigation can be carried out, so far as the water is concerned, as the source of supply is never far distant. In the Southern Interior much has been done in this direction.

The climate, likewise, not being so extreme as that of the other Provinces, admits of more outdoor life for the people, and hence the pleasures of golfing and other sports, of summer "camping out," of hunting in the mountains, or of fishing in its numerous inlets, streams, and lakes are largely indulged in by its inhabitants, and these open-air pleasures have counteracted to a great degree the evils resulting from the crowded social life of a city.

The population of British Columbia (1919) is little more than 400,000, and of this number 50 per cent. are resident in the Coast cities, the other portion of the population being resident in the Interior towns and rural communities. Owing to the newness of the country there is a vast amount of work being done in road-making, mining, farming, as well as in building up and carrying on new works of industry; hence no one who desires to work and has energy and perseverance need be in want. The chief requirement at present is for more capital to be invested; with this demand satisfied, the prosperity of the Province and the comforts of its people will be undoubtedly increased.

British Columbia has all that is required for the social life of its people; nearly every community has its churches, of one or more Christian denominations, and these churches are supported by the voluntary contributions of their members and adherents. Good schools are scattered over the whole Province. High schools have been erected in all of the larger centres, and the University of British Columbia has been established in Vancouver; hence education of the children on both the religious and the secular sides is amply provided for.

Ample hotel accommodation is to be found by those travelling either for business or pleasure, and all points of importance can be reached by railway, steamboat, or public road connections.

Hospitals have been established at many points by the Government and cities, varying from the largest hospital at Vancouver with its 1,000 beds to some of the

smaller hospitals with their six or eight beds for patients. Even where a hospital has not been provided, the Government gives a grant to the local medical man to secure his services for those in need of them—where possibly a sparse population could not support a medical practitioner.

The world's news is dispensed by well-conducted daily newspapers in all the large centres, and every small business community has its weekly paper.

With all these attractions British Columbia is becoming an ideal Province for Anglo-Saxon people. Its climatic conditions are in most respects like those of the British Isles—that of the southern portion, especially on the Coast, being similar to conditions prevailing in the southern counties of England. People who have lived long in a mountainous country seem to identify themselves with its individuality. The mountains become real friends, which they long to meet again; thus the Pacific Province is developing its own future population, and once an immigrant has become accustomed to its lofty mountains, fertile valleys, majestic rivers, placid lakes, rippling brooks, and beautiful shores, he can never be satisfied to dwell anywhere else than in this grand Province of British Columbia.

A Word to Prospective Settlers:—Intending settlers should read the whole of this bulletin carefully before writing for further information about particular localities.

There is probably no country which offers more inducements to men of energy and industry than British Columbia. To the practical farmer, miner, lumberman, fisherman, horticulturist, and dairyman it offers a comfortable living and ultimate independence, if he begins right, perseveres, and takes advantage of his opportunities. The skilled mechanic has also a good chance to establish himself, and the labourer will scarcely fail to find employment. The man without a trade, the clerk, accountant, and the semi-professional is warned, however, that his chances for employment are by no means good. Much depends upon the individual, for where many fail one may secure a position and win success; but men in search of employment in warehouses and offices, and who are unable or unwilling to turn their hands to any kind of manual labour in an emergency, should not come to British Columbia unless they have sufficient means to support themselves for six months or a year while seeking a situation.

The class of immigrant whose chances of success are greatest is the man of small or moderate means, possessing energy, good health, and self-reliance, with the faculty of adaptability to his new surroundings. He should have at least \$1,500 to \$3,000 on arrival in the Province, sufficient to make his first payment on his land, and support himself and family while awaiting returns. It is sometimes advisable for the new-comer to work for wages for a time until he learns the "ways of the country."

To avoid the risk of loss, the immigrant from Great Britain should pay the money not wanted on the passage to the Dominion Express Company or the Canadian Express Company in London, Liverpool, Manchester, or Glasgow, or other points, and to get a money-order payable at any point in British Columbia; or he may pay his money to any bank having an agency in British Columbia. This suggestion applies with equal force to persons coming from Eastern Canada or the United States.

The Provincial Government Agent at point of arrival will furnish information as to lands open for settlement, farms for sale, rates of wages, etc.

Full information as to how to reach British Columbia may be obtained through the local agents of any of the transportation companies, and, further, by writing to the Bureau of Information, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

The following and similar articles, classed as "settler's effects," are admitted free of Customs duty into Canada: Wearing-apparel, books, usual and reasonable household furniture and other household effects; instruments and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing-machines, typewriters; bicycles, carts, wagons, and other highway vehicles; agricultural implements and live stock for the farm, not to include live stock or articles for sale, or for use as a contractor's outfit, nor vehicles or implements moved by a mechanical

power, nor machinery for use in any manufacturing establishment; all the foregoing are free, if actually owned abroad by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and subject to regulations by the Minister of Customs: Provided that any dutiable articles entered as settler's effects may not be so entered unless brought by the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

A settler may bring into Canada, free of duty, live stock for the farm on the following basis, if he has actually owned such live stock abroad for at least six months before his removal to Canada, and has brought them into Canada within one year after his arrival, *viz.*: If horses only are brought in, 16 allowed; if cattle only are brought in, 16 allowed; if sheep only are brought in, 60 allowed. If horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are brought in together, or part of each, the same proportions as above are to be observed. Duty is to be paid on the live stock in excess of the number above provided for. For Customs entry purposes, a mare with a colt under six months old is to be reckoned as one animal; a cow with a calf under six months old is also to be reckoned as one animal.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

To put a conservative estimate of \$10 an acre on the estimated 50,000,000 acres of agricultural land within the Province, most of which is still in its virgin state, would give a total valuation of \$500,000,000. This, however, should be below the mark when we consider that ordinary cultivated farm land is worth from \$50 to \$200 an acre, and much of the highly developed fruit lands has reached an actual producing value of \$1,000 an acre. Farming, however, is yet in its infancy, and we are simply beginning to realize something of the vast potential wealth of the many fertile valleys which lie securely guarded between the great ranges of eternal hills. Approximately \$50,000,000 was the value of British Columbia's agricultural products in 1918.

Agriculture is the basic science upon which rests the superstructure of all our economic wealth; a most important industry, which makes for the highest development and the moral and physical well-being of the people. Every other occupation has been extolled and forcibly displayed before the public by its followers, yet no other vocation has so many claims to pre-eminence as this, the oldest pursuit in the world.

The manufacturer, although important, simply alters things—transforms them from raw material obtained from the soil into articles for food and the use of man; the transportation company changes the places of things raised from the earth, and the commercial man but changes the ownership of things. The farmer alone adds to the common wealth; his calling is a co-operative triumph of nature and science, which exemplifies the faithfulness of mother earth in rewarding the mental and physical energy of man, when intelligently applied to unlocking the secrets of nature's treasure-vaults.

The success of agriculture is absolutely necessary to the existence of a stable and prosperous nation. The great Roman Empire, with all its wealth, power, and civilization, passed into oblivion when it forgot that agriculture was its chief foundation-stone. But the days of haphazard methods are gone, as there is scarcely a known science that has not some application to modern agriculture. A farmer cannot be a specialist in all of these, but he should know enough about the most essential to make his calling the most interesting in the realm of human activity. With a knowledge of chemistry, botany, entomology, hygiene, and other applied sciences, he has a much greater chance of commercial success than his less fortunate neighbour.

The social life of the farm is more attractive than ever before. Improved educational facilities, labour-saving appliances, rural mail delivery, increased railway accommodation, improved public highways and rural telephone service, are all adding to the pleasures and conveniences of farm-life.

In British Columbia there is a growing disposition among the farmers to organize and work together, recognizing that the success of one adds to the prosperity of the other, and grasping the great and vital truth that co-operation is the fundamental principle which underlies all human progress.

British Columbia contains approximately 50,000,000 acres of land which may be utilized for some kind of agricultural activity. About 50 per cent. of this, however, is only suitable for range or pastoral purposes, 25,000,000 acres may be classed as arable farming land, amenable to cultivation, and about 2,000,000 acres, or 8 per cent., of the cultivable areas are well adapted for fruit-growing and other forms of horticulture requiring congenial climatic conditions and intensive cultivation.

While a considerable percentage of the above-described 50,000,000 acres is more or less open country, the greater portion of it is covered with timber—heavy in the West Coast District and becoming lighter in the Southern Interior, The Kootenays, Central Interior, Northern Interior, and Peace River, in the order named.

Bees.—The advantages and importance of bee-keeping in British Columbia has not been appreciated to the extent that this branch of agricultural activity deserves, but gives promise of bulking large in the future. The ideal climatic conditions and abundant flora which obtain in many parts of the country, coupled with the ever-increasing demand for honey at good prices and the careful supervision of the industry by the Government, ensures its success. Moreover, the fruit-grower should not forget the very great benefits derived from the work of honey-gathering insects in cross-pollination.

In 1910 the total honey production of the Province was about 20 tons; in 1917 it was 185 tons, valued at \$74,000. In 1918 there were 1,611 bee-keepers and 9,375 colonies in the Province; the total production of honey was 226 tons, valued at \$126,000, the average wholesale price being 28 cents per pound. The 1918 average production per hive was 48 lb., but 100 to 200 lb. per hive in a season is common under proper conditions.

Apiaries and Honey-crop, 1916-17-18.

(NOTE.—Only reports received are included in following statement.)

District.	Year.	Bee-keepers on List.	Bee-keepers reporting.	Hives reported.	Crop reported.	Average Honey per Hive.
Islands	1916	214	51	183	2,172	12
	1917	255	61	200	4,704	20
	1918	281	87	353	9,361	28
Lower Mainland.....	1916	802	229	1,236	35,600	29
	1917	882	223	1,074	58,443	51
	1918	1,023	316	1,733	73,006	41
Thompson Watershed.....	1916	45	10	144	5,556	38
	1917	71	13	78	5,535	71
	1918	78	16	121	10,174	84
Okanagan Valley.....	1916	112	27	166	9,379	56
	1917	137	27	122	5,198	31
	1918	143	39	392	32,442	83
Kootenays.....	1916	142	52	200	12,964	65
	1917	155	58	211	11,818	50
	1918	151	56	248	14,186	57
Totals..	1916	960	364	2,114	109,977	52
	1917	1,315	869	1,929	65,671	34
	1918	1,676	614	2,897	139,671	48

Total estimated honey-crop, 226 tons.

Dairying.—The dairy cow is a very important factor in the economy of agriculture and produces about 19 per cent. of the food of the population. Because of the sheltered situation of the valleys, the luxuriant growth of nutritious grasses, roots, and other fodder-crops, British Columbia promises to become a strong competitor of such highly productive dairy countries as New Zealand. Owing to the favourable



A GOOD START, CENTRAL INTERIOR.



GOOD MIXED-FARMING LAND, CENTRAL INTERIOR.



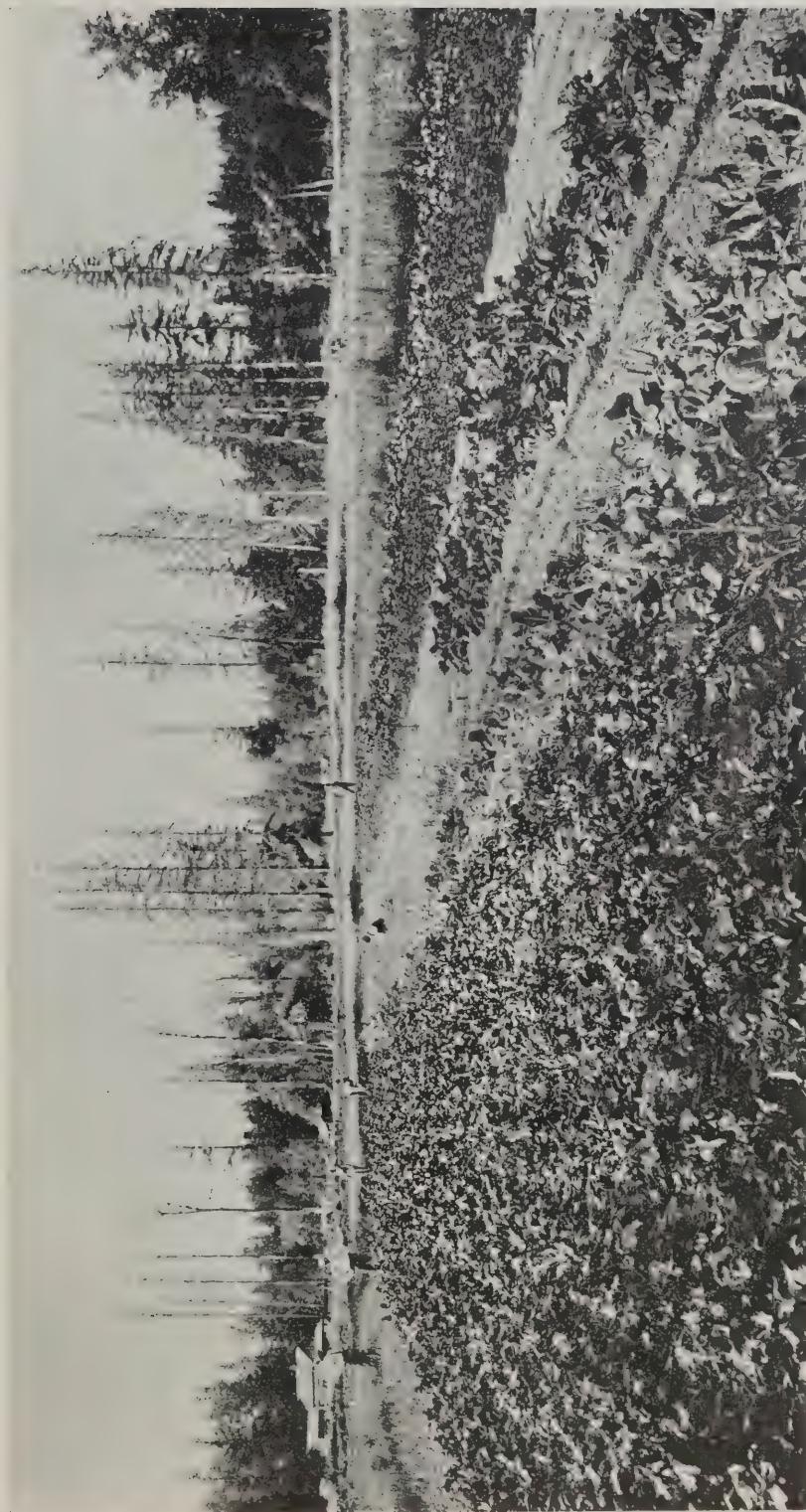
PEACE REIGNS IN NATURE'S REALM.



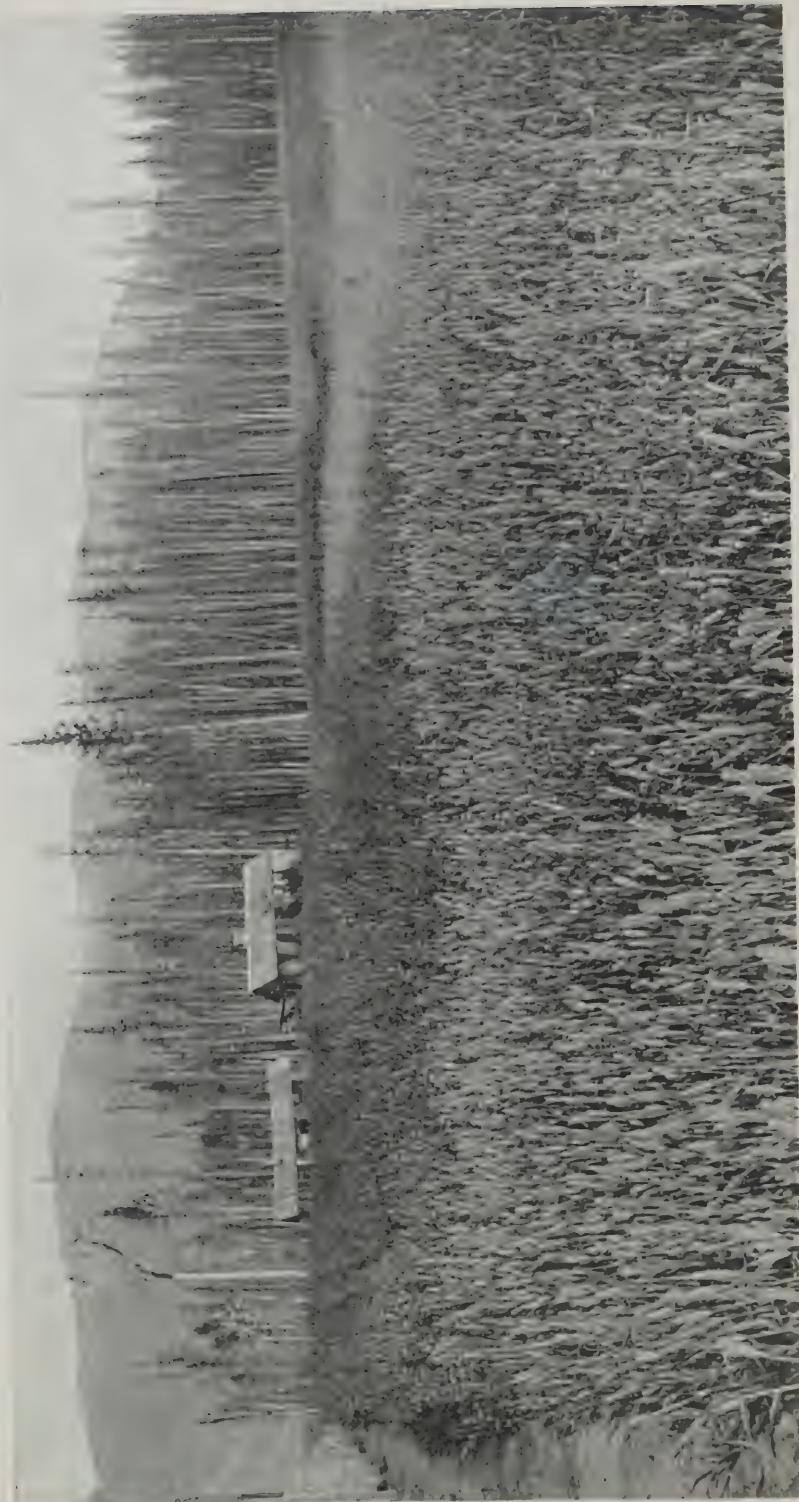
IN THE NECHAKO VALLEY.



PLENTY OF FEED AND WATER IN CENTRAL INTERIOR.



A TRUCK GARDEN AT TERRACE.



A GOOD BARLEY-CROP IN THE SKEENA VALLEY.



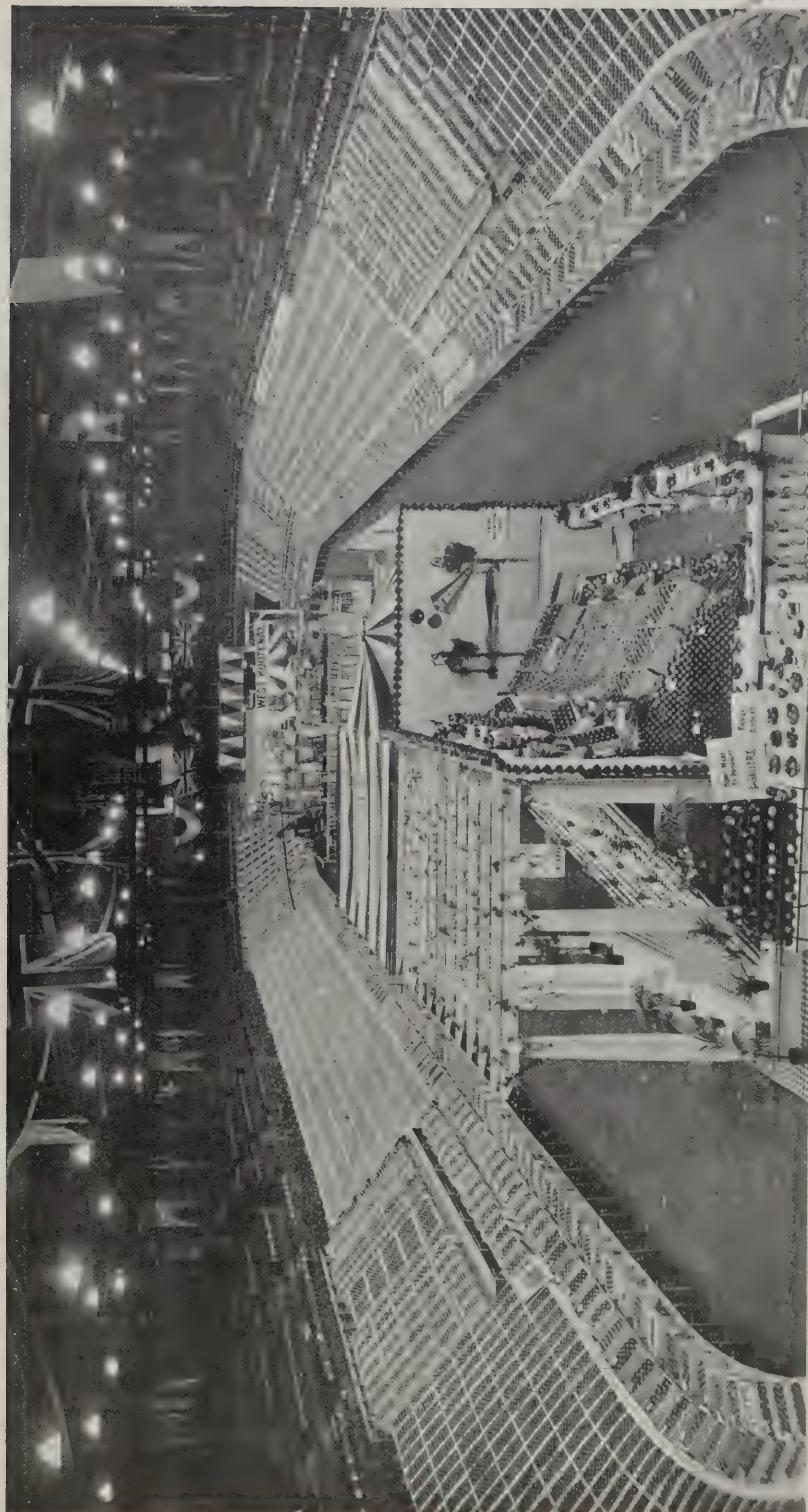
PREPARING FOR THE TRACTOR, LATER.



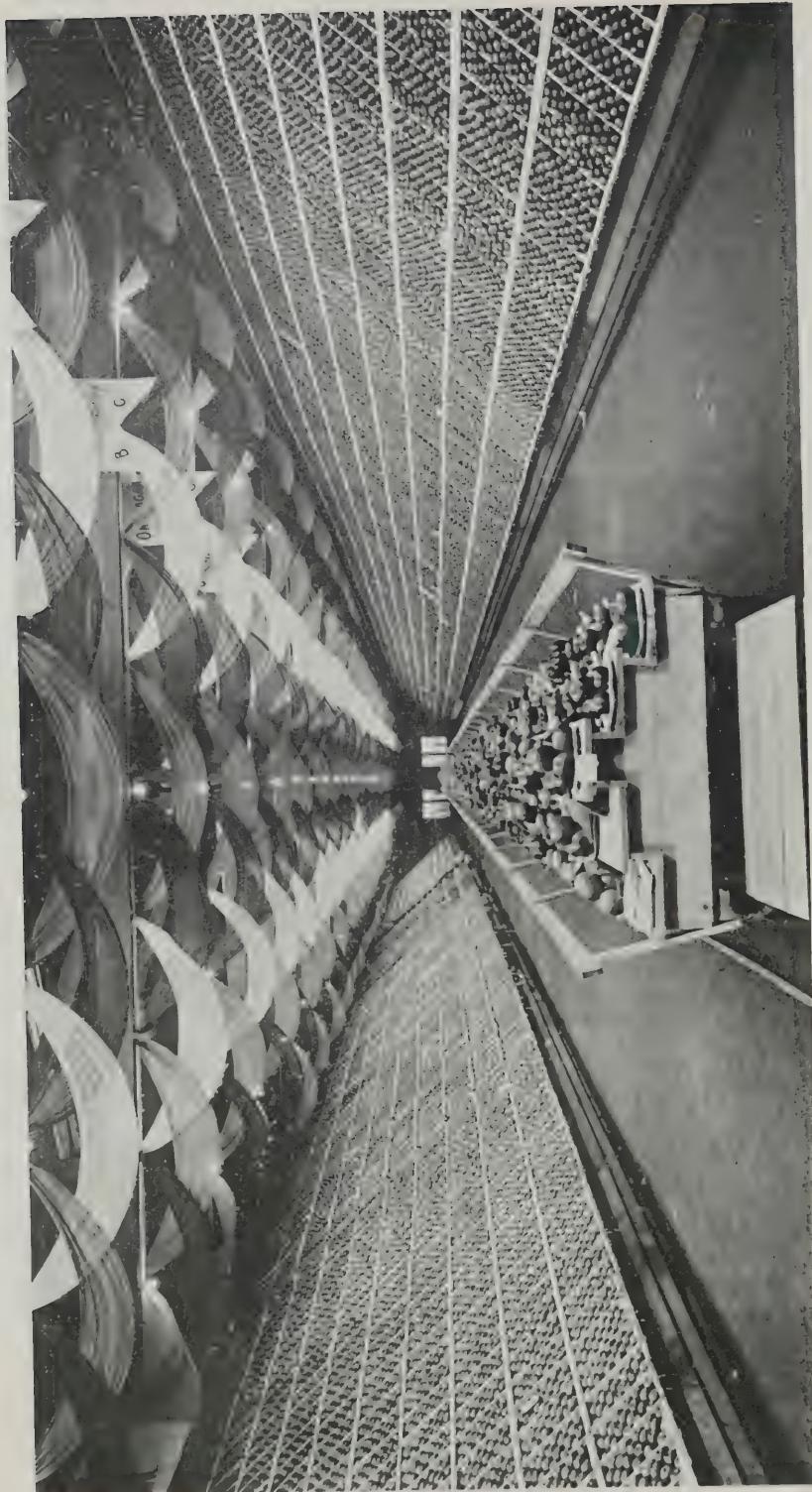
A GOOD SAMPLE OF PEAVINE, CENTRAL INTERIOR.



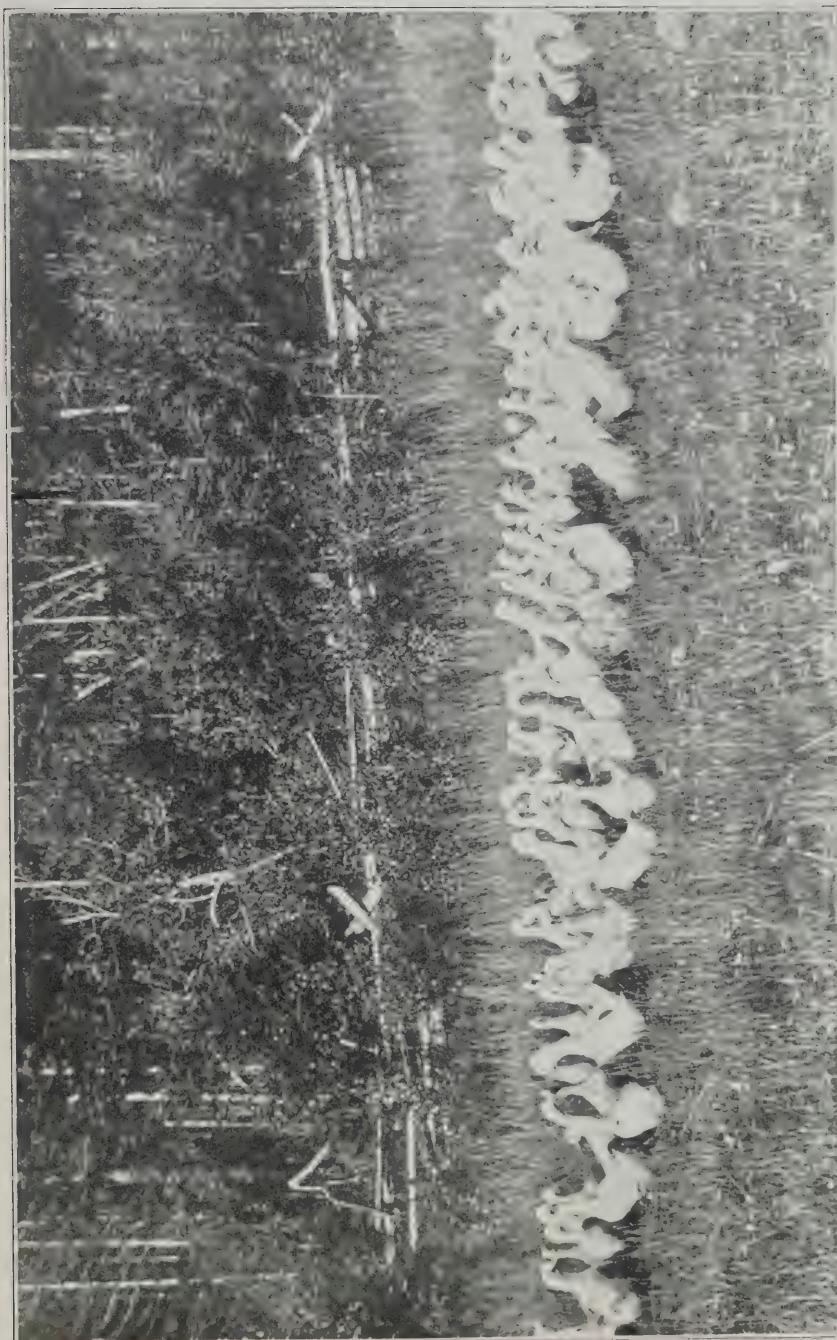
BUCKWHEAT AT TERRACE.



FIRST CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, VANCOUVER, B.C., NOVEMBER, 1910.



FIRST CANADIAN NATIONAL APPLE SHOW, VANCOUVER, B.C., NOVEMBER, 1910.



DUCK-RAISING, A PROFITABLE INDUSTRY.



A MORNING CATCH ON FRANCOIS LAKE.



LOOKING OVER THE COUNTRY.



PRINCE RUPERT STRAWBERRIES.



SHEEP DO WELL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.



OAT-FIELD, NEAR VANDERLOOF.

climatic conditions, the West Coast District is probably the most advantageous, but dairying is a sure, safe, and steady money-maker in any of the agricultural districts of the Province to the farmer who knows his business. In addition to providing continuous employment and good returns, it facilitates a proper rotation of crops and increases the fertility and productiveness of the land. There are large tracts of unoccupied land throughout British Columbia, cleared and uncleared, which by proper development and intelligent cultivation are specially suited to dairy-farming. In many of the drier districts of the Interior enormous fodder-crops may be grown with the aid of irrigation. The abundant supply of pure water, which is everywhere available, is a valuable asset to the dairy-farmer, the local markets for dairy products are exceptionally good, and the element of speculation is practically nil.

The total value of the dairy products of British Columbia in 1918 was \$5,518,042, being an increase of 13 per cent. over the previous year. The total dairy imports in the same year amounted to \$4,137,222, showing a wide margin for increased production. In 1918 there were twenty-six creameries, four condenseries, and four cheese-factories in the Province; and the expenditure on new equipment and general improvements was \$18,448, with 1,946 patrons.

Dry-farming.—In some of the dry portions of British Columbia, where irrigation is impracticable, the possibilities of dry-farming are worthy of consideration, as demonstrated by some very interesting and successful experiments which have been carried out under the supervision of the Provincial Government. Experimental dry farms were established at 105-Mile House on the Cariboo Trail and on the commonage south of Quilchena in 1913. All of the experimental areas were $\frac{1}{4}$ acre in size, and when a grain or grass proved its worth it was then tried on a 3- to 10-acre plot, which proves that a great deal of the so-called dry areas of British Columbia may yet be utilized very profitably for settlement purposes. Under the system adopted, one-half of the land was left "fallow" or idle during the season, while the other half was producing a crop.

The total precipitation at 105-Mile House in 1914 was 10.94 inches; 1915, 15.05; and in 1916, 9.805. The average temperature in 1914 was 51.42; in 1915, 49.17; and in 1916, 47.1. The average daily minimum temperature was 29.84, 30.37, and 21.06 respectively. The average highest temperature was 64.3 in 1914, 61.9 in 1915, and 63.3 in 1916, and the average lowest temperature for the three years was 17.0, 18.7, and 3.6 respectively.

The average yields for the three years above mentioned were:—

Marquis wheat	35.3	bush.	16	lb.
Red fyfe wheat	34.4	"	26	"
Galgalos wheat	34.3	"	20	"
Huron wheat	33.1	"	6	"
Durum wheat	32.6	"	38	"
Ghirka wheat	31.6	"	35	"
Kabunka wheat	26	"		
Prelude wheat	15.1	"	3	"
Garton oats	95.3	"	10	"
O.A.C. No. 72 oats	70.1	"	4	"
Banner oats	73.4	"	18	"
New Marrat oats	72.4	"	17	"
Abundance oats	71.1	"	6	"
Sixty-day oats	56.5	"	22	"
Smyrna barley	52.1	"	5	"
White Hull-less barley	38.0	"	40	"
Mensury barley	52.3	"	14	"
Two-rowed Chevalier barley	53.1	"	6	"
Beauty of Hebron potatoes (1915-16)	132	"		
Sharp's Victor potatoes (1915-16)	128.9	"		

Successful experiments were also conducted with field peas, alfalfa, timothy, clover, fall wheat, fall rye, and vegetables. The results at Quilchena were very similar to those at 105-Mile House.

The following table showing the results of experiments with potatoes at Quilchena Dry Farm in 1918 is of interest:—

Early Surprise, yielded.....	13.108	tons per acre.
New Queen	15.466	"
Table Talk	19.15	"
Money-maker	18.15	"
Drought-proof	11.667	"
Gold Coin	2.981	"
Million Dollar	11.797	"

The following yields were obtained at Rose Hill Dry Farm, twelve miles south of Kamloops, in 1914-15-16-17-18:—

1914	Oats, 1,231 lb.; wheat,	per acre.
1915	Oats, 2,272 lb.; wheat, 1,646	"
1916	Oats, 1,726 lb.; wheat, 1,886	"
1917	Oats, 1,776 lb.; wheat, 2,232	"
1918	Oats, lb.; wheat, 1,050	"

Average Oats, 1,750 lb.; wheat, 1,703 "

Rose Hill District has an average elevation of about 3,000 feet and is quite typical of many of the dry sections of the Province. The summer rainfall is very light and the total annual precipitation (rain and snow) is less than 20 inches.

Fodder-crops.—The native grasses that grow in abundance throughout the Province are extremely nutritious, even in the dry belts. Strong vegetation is apparent wherever the natural rainfall is sufficient or irrigation-water is used, and the growth of wild peavine in many parts of the Central Interior, Northern Interior, and Peace River is most remarkable in the open and thinly wooded areas, affording good grazing for pioneer stock. Cultivated fodder-crops, such as corn, timothy, brome-grass, alsike, red clover, alfalfa, and sainfoin, grow in profusion under proper conditions, and the prices range all the way from \$10 to \$30 per ton, according to the supply and demand. In 1918 the fodder area was 2.2 per cent. and the total yield of all fodders 4.1 per cent. lower than in 1917, but the prices were unusually high, and the total value of fodders was 69.9 greater than in the previous year, amounting to \$11,252,754.

Fruit-growing.—Fruit-growing, the most aristocratic and highly technical branch of modern agriculture, is rapidly assuming important proportions in British Columbia. The total area of land within the Province suitable for commercial fruit-growing is estimated at about 2,000,000 acres, all situated south of the 52nd degree of north latitude, with the exception of a few favoured spots on, or near, the West Coast extending as far north as Portland Canal.

The first full car-load of apples was shipped from British Columbia to the British market in 1903. In 1904 the area planted in fruit was estimated at 14,000 acres, and the fruit-crop of that year was valued at \$600,000. In 1905 the planted area had been increased to 20,000 acres and the crop value to \$1,000,000. In 1910 the acreage had been increased to about 33,000 and the crop value to approximately \$2,000,000. In 1918 the total area planted was estimated at 40,000 acres and the value of the fruit-crop at \$4,415,160.

In 1904 British Columbia was awarded her first gold medal for a fruit exhibit by the Royal Horticultural Society, London, England. In 1905 she won first prize for a car-load exhibit and eight medals for individual exhibits. She also carried off the gold medals in 1906, 1907, 1908, and 1909, and in 1910 the Royal Horticultural Society awarded the Hogg Memorial gold medal, the highest prize in the Empire, to British Columbia fruit. In 1909 the British Columbia fruit exhibit was awarded the gold medal at the National Exhibition, Toronto, Ontario. In 1907 there was an

exhibition in connection with the annual convention of the North-west Fruit-growers' Association, held at Vancouver, B.C., when British Columbia first met the competition of Washington and Oregon, winning two first, one second, and three third prizes. At the National Apple Show, Spokane, Washington, British Columbia exhibitors won thirteen first prizes out of fourteen entries, \$4,000 cash, in 1908; and the gold medal, twenty-six first, twenty-eight second, and three third prizes in 1909.

In November, 1910, the first Canadian National Apple Show was held in the City of Vancouver, B.C.; admittedly the most extensive in point of exhibits of strictly exhibition apples, cash prizes awarded, and educational value, in the history of the fruit industry. Here the Province scored her crowning triumph in competition with the world's foremost apple-growers. Of this exhibition E. Pauline Johnson wrote: "Since Confederation the Atlantic has never been so near to the Pacific as in the recent display of the gold and scarlet of Canadian orchards. It has been a vast national chorus, the principals, a group of nine beautiful maiden Provinces, singing to the world while they bound themselves together with frail but undying garlands of apple-blossoms."

The representative of one of the leading London newspapers in his report said: "The judges were hard-headed experts, making their awards from the purely commercial standpoint. I found it well worth the journey of 6,000 miles to come over to see the first Canadian National Apple Show."

The *Free Press* of Christchurch, New Zealand, said: "Never in the history of the world has the apple caused so much commotion as it produced in the commercial capital of British Columbia in the first week of November."

The total floor-space occupied by this epoch-making apple-show was 98,640 square feet. There were 3,424 exhibits, not including those of the Dominion Government and Australia, 287 exhibitors, 12 solid car-load exhibits, 79 ten-box displays, 74 five-box lots, 16 three-box and 734 single-box exhibits, 407 boxes in the "pack" displays, 6 miscellaneous collections, 13 "biggest apple" displays, 8 freak apples, 6 crab-apple displays, 8 highly artistic district and 5 limited displays, 1,944 plate exhibits and 119 apple by-product displays; making a grand total of over 20 car-loads of exhibits. Every apple-growing Province in Canada was represented, besides the neighbouring States and Tasmania.

In this unprecedented international contest, out of premiums offered amounting to \$25,000, British Columbia exhibitors won 476 prizes and diplomas, including 4 first and 1 second out of the 7 car-lot prizes, and the sweepstakes, amounting to \$4,000 and one \$100 gold and one \$50 gold and silver medals; first, second, third, fourth, and fifth prizes in the district displays, \$925 and one \$100 gold and \$50 gold and silver, and one \$10 bronze medals; 7 firsts, 6 seconds, and 8 thirds in the 10-box display, \$1,085; 7 firsts, 7 seconds, and 7 thirds in the 5-box display, \$657.50; 16 firsts, 16 seconds, and 22 thirds in the single-box contest, \$805; 57 firsts and 56 seconds in the plate display, \$283; first, second, third, and fourth prizes in the limited display, \$450; first, second, third, and fourth prizes in the collections of biggest apples, \$300; 2 firsts, 4 seconds, and 1 fourth in the pack awards, \$200 and one \$10 bronze medal; and the \$150 *Fruit Magazine* gold medal for the most first prizes won by any Canadian exhibitor.

In order that the reader may better understand the diversity of conditions obtaining in different localities, owing to the physical features of the country, soil, and climate, the following brief descriptions of the nine principal fruit-growing districts, shown by the map on page 19, are submitted:—

No. 1 includes the south end of Vancouver Island, adjacent islands, and the Lower Fraser Valley on the Mainland. Here the production of small fruits may be said to be more successful, and consequently more profitable, than that of tree-fruits. Nevertheless, there are a number of very excellent varieties of apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, quinces, and nuts which grow to perfection in this district, and, in especially favoured spots, peaches, grapes, nectarines, apricots, and other tender fruits. In most of this area the mild character of the climate and the excessive

moisture during the winter season are favourable to the development of fungous diseases, making thorough underdrainage a prime necessity in order to obtain the best results.

No. 2 includes the valleys of the Fraser, Thompson, North Thompson, Nicola, and Bonaparte Rivers. Here the question of irrigation is one requiring serious consideration, as an abundant supply of water in the "Dry Belt" is necessary to ensure a full crop annually. The prospective fruit-grower does not, however, have to contend with the drainage and heavy clearing in this district that have to be encountered in many parts of the Coast region, while fruits grown are of the highest quality and include all of the varieties mentioned in connection with District No. 1.

No. 3 may be briefly described as the valleys of the Similkameen and its tributaries, portions of which are perhaps the most tropical in character of any part of British Columbia, and most favourable locations for the cultivation of grapes, peaches, apricots, and other delicate fruits, in addition to the hardier varieties, where sufficient water for irrigation purposes is available.

No. 4 comprises the areas surrounding Adams, Shuswap, and Mable Lakes and South Thompson and Shuswap Rivers, where the natural rainfall is sufficient and certain varieties of apples, pears, prunes, plums, and cherries are successfully grown. The climate in this area is similar to that of Southern Ontario, the surface soil generally rich, and, in some localities, with a fairly heavy clay subsoil.

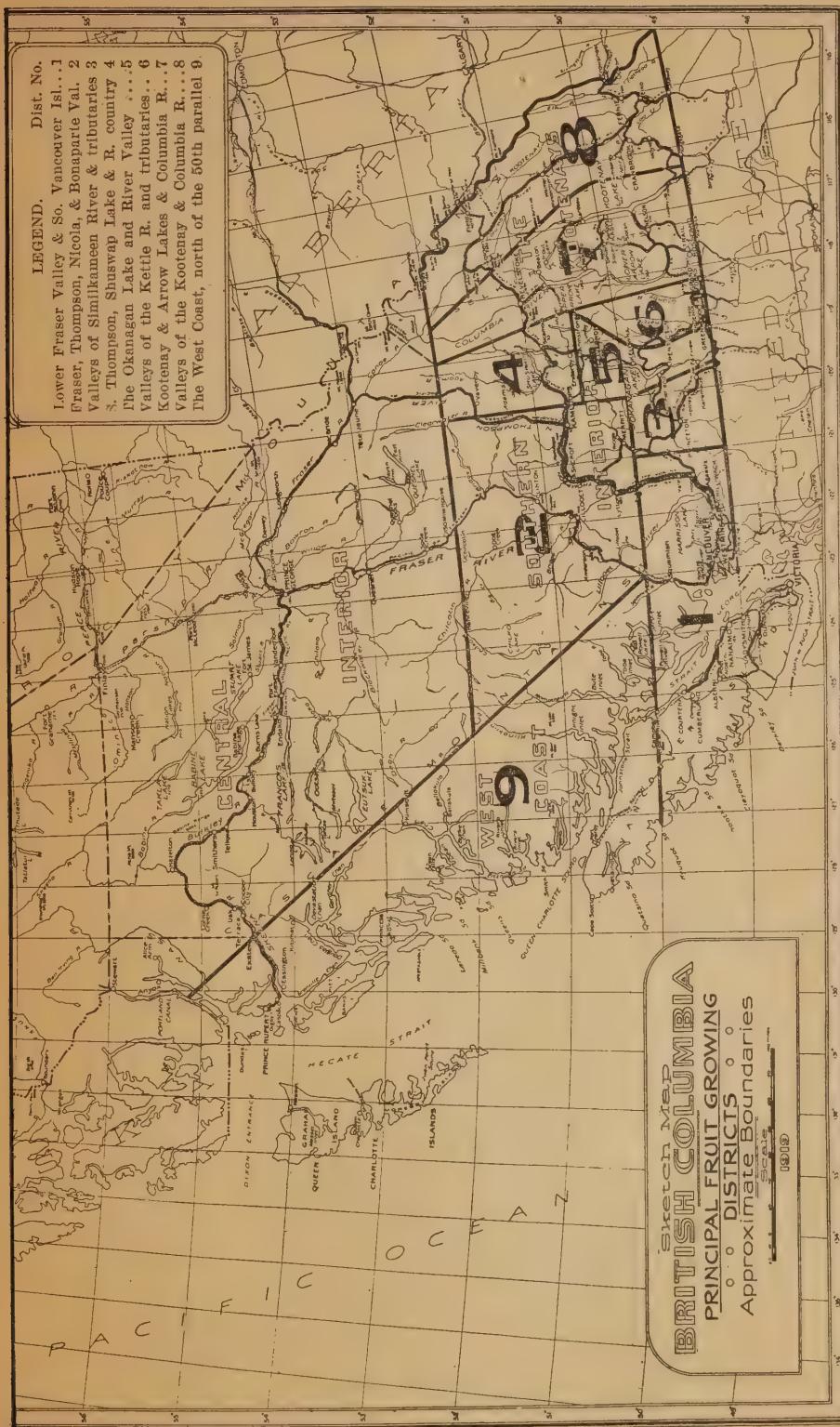
No. 5 is the great Okanagan Valley, stretching from the vicinity of latitude $50^{\circ} 30' N.$, southward to the International Boundary. This is probably the most extensive and important fruit-growing area in the Province. All varieties of fruit peculiar to the North Temperate Zone are successfully grown by the irrigation system. Improved modern methods of cultivation, shipping, and marketing are generally practised in this area, and, notwithstanding the advanced condition of the industry, there is still room for wide expansion and a very largely increased production by the practical fruit-grower in this magnificent valley.

No. 6 includes the valleys of the main Kettle River and its East, West, and North Forks. Although the smallest of all the areas described, the quality of the land and the climatic conditions are excellent. Wherever a sufficient water-supply is obtainable for irrigation, fruits of the highest quality are readily produced in abundance.

No. 7, West Kootenay, is an enormous territory with numerous more or less extensive areas of fruit-producing land. Generally speaking, irrigation is not required, but in some localities the production may be largely increased thereby. The varieties of tree-fruits which may be successfully cultivated are more limited than in Districts No. 5 and No. 6, particularly north of the 50th parallel, but the quality is unsurpassed and great possibilities await the development of the fruit industry along the numerous lakes and streams.

No. 8 is the East Kootenay country and is separated from No. 7 by a range of mountains. From the neighbourhood of Columbia Lake it is traversed by the Upper Kootenay River southward to the International Boundary and northward by the Upper Columbia River to the Big Bend. In the southern portion of this area there are immense stretches of thinly wooded lands where small fruits grow very successfully, and a considerable number of tree-fruits may be grown on a commercial basis, particularly with the aid of irrigation. North of the 50th parallel, however, the farmer should confine himself to a kitchen orchard and devote his energies to other lines for commercial profit.

No. 9 comprises the vast West Coast region, including the northern part of Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlottes and other islands, from the 50th parallel to Portland Canal. For a considerable distance inland from the Coast there are numerous small valleys and plateaux which are well adapted to growing many of the hardier varieties, though fewer in number and less prolific than in District No. 1. Although in small quantities as yet, apples, peaches, and grapes have been successfully grown along the Skeena River.



Small fruits do well in almost any of the lower altitudes of the Central Interior and the hardier varieties of tree-fruits may be successfully grown in a number of the more favoured localities. In the spring of 1901 apple-trees were planted at Hazelton which fruited in the fall of 1904, and numerous small orchards have since been planted farther inland.

Notwithstanding the conditions and adaptabilities which may be generally characteristic of the areas above described, there are always local peculiarities of soil, moisture, climate, air-currents, exposure, etc., which must be taken into intelligent consideration by the individual settler when choosing a location and deciding on varieties to plant or methods of cultivation. For full information on these subjects, application should be made to skilled experts in the Department of Agriculture.

Fruit Production (Tons and Value), 1916-17-18.

Description:	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
Tons.			
Apples.....	1916	27,739	\$1,313,382
	1917	32,312	1,887,514
	1918	27,541	2,310,227
Crap-apples.....	1916	2,206	101,458
	1917	3,180	148,326
	1918	1,347	96,660
Pears.....	1916	938	64,407
	1917	923	70,266
	1918	1,790	165,053
Plums and prunes.....	1916	2,492	179,153
	1917	2,225	159,172
	1918	2,103	200,646
Peaches.....	1916	1,095	76,519
	1917	866	68,165
	1918	1,972	212,305
Apricots.....	1916	230	14,298
	1917	386	36,979
	1918	512	66,878
Cherries.....	1916	336	57,272
	1917	475	68,876
	1918	629	141,129
Strawberries.....	1916	1,034	200,802
	1917	860	189,437
	1918	1,075	305,268
Raspberries.....	1916	533	97,718
	1917	615	169,938
	1918	1,274	379,591
Blackberries.....	1916	123	32,896
	1917	136	34,139
	1918	181	58,126
Loganberries.....	1916	48	7,579
	1917	43	11,388
	1918	63	18,597
Bush-fruits.....	1916	157	30,578
	1917	198	42,204
	1918	288	65,280
Tree-fruits other than apples, not otherwise provided.....	....	3,699	386,400
Totals.....		86,931	\$2,176,602
	1916	42,219	2,886,304
	1918	42,474	4,415,160

Grain-growing.—Grain is not grown extensively in British Columbia as yet, although the Peace River promises to become a very large producer as soon as more adequate transportation facilities are afforded. The Central Interior will doubtless combine grain-growing to a considerable extent with its splendid dairying and stock-raising possibilities; the West Coast chiefly grows wheat for poultry-feed and oats for horse-grain and fodder; the Southern Interior has produced some excellent samples of No. 1 hard wheat, but the soft varieties are more generally produced. The Kootenays are also beginning to show substantial results.

The area sown to grain in 1918 was 0.09 per cent. less than in 1917, but a large quantity was cut for fodder, thus reducing the quantity of threshed grain greatly

below the preceding year. Although the total yield was 33.8 per cent. below, yet the substantial prices obtained brought the total result up to \$4,096,686, being only 14.3 per cent. below 1917.

Irrigation.—In the development of agriculture in British Columbia irrigation is bound to be an important factor, particularly in the Southern Interior, where most of the extensive and important irrigation projects are situated; also in a number of districts in the southern portion of The Kootenays.

The greater portion of the best fruit lands in these areas requires an artificial supply of water during the growing season to obtain the best results, and in many sections irrigation is absolutely essential before attempting to grow any crop. The Saanich Peninsula and other parts of South-eastern Vancouver Island, while producing wonderfully good crops under ordinary circumstances, would be much improved by the application of a limited supply of artificial moisture during the month of July. Even on the bench lands in some parts of the South-western Mainland the production could be materially increased by the judicious use of irrigation-water, and the Central Interior affords many opportunities for the profitable development of agricultural land by the aid of irrigation.

A considerable area of land has already been irrigated by private enterprise in the Southern Interior, and the Government has undertaken extensive irrigation-works in the south end of the Okanagan Valley, as well as having under consideration similar enterprises elsewhere.

The essential elements of vegetable growth is heat, air, light, plant-food, and moisture. We cultivate for the purpose of opening up the soil, raising soil-temperature, and conserving moisture, but the operation is useless unless there is moisture to conserve, and artificial irrigation at once becomes a prime necessity in the arid districts in order to make available the rich plant-food that nature has stored away to await the scientific touch of progressive and enterprising husbandmen.

Many important questions enter into the economic development and construction of irrigation systems, such as losses in the conveyance of water from evaporation and seepage—resulting sometimes in the water-logging of land or the accumulation of alkaline salts on the surface—the necessary quantity of water to obtain the best results from different kinds of surface and subsoils, open ditches, concrete-lined *versus* steel flumes, buried pipes, proper storage and distribution arrangements, etc. These and other questions in connection with irrigation are receiving the careful consideration of the Government.

Live Stock.—No well-conducted farm should lack a goodly number of live stock, for several reasons. First, they are the most economical agents for converting the raw products of the soil into marketable commodities; second, they furnish work for the owner and hired help during the winter and pretty well look after themselves during the busy summer months.

In former years extensive stock-raising on the large ranches was an industry of considerable proportions, and some are still being successfully operated, but the present tendency is for smaller herds and improved stock. The assistance rendered by the Government in the importation and distribution of pure-bred animals for breeding purposes has produced a marked improvement in the herds and stimulated the industry very materially. No pure-bred cattle are accepted by the railways for shipment to British Columbia unless accompanied by a certificate showing that they have successfully passed the tuberculin test. The whole agricultural areas of the Province are well adapted for stock-raising, although the open range country of the Interior offers special advantages for operations on a large scale.

Although the country is capable of producing all the meats required for home consumption, and more, there is still a heavy annual importation, which means room for a very large increase in home production. The total live-stock production of the Province in 1918 was \$9,689,879, a slight increase over 1917, but the imports from other Provinces and foreign countries, being \$2,574,102, were also slightly in excess of the previous year.

Number of Farm Live Stock in British Columbia, 1917-18.

Description.	1917.	1918.
	No.	No.
Horses—		
Stallions, 2 years old and over.....	984	838
Mares, 2 years old and over	20,220	18,687
Geldings, 2 years old and over.....	18,319	17,145
Colts and fillies under 2 years.....	8,408	7,118
Other horses not classified.....	7,193	343
Total horses.....	55,124	44,131
Mules.....	156	194
Cattle—		
Bulls for breeding.....	5,144	5,247
Milch cows	49,005	50,965
Calves under 1 year	47,188	48,132
Steers, 2 years old and over .....	.....	17,195
All other cattle.....	189,006	124,591
Total cattle.....	240,343	246,130
Sheep.....	43,858	45,291
Swine.....	37,088	39,805
Poultry—		
Hens.....	600,229	439,592
Chickens.....	735,449	538,571
Turkeys.....	7,632	5,610
Geese.....	8,322	6,111
Ducks.....	16,368	11,922
Total poultry.....	1,363,000	1,001,806

Land-clearing.—In the timbered areas of British Columbia, which are suitable for agricultural purposes, the question of land-clearing is one requiring the careful consideration of the prospective settler. Where there is a good stand of merchantable timber it is usually reserved from pre-emption or sale until the forest wealth has been removed under the regulations governing same. Logged-off or lightly wooded lands, not classed as timbered lands, should be inspected by the prospective settler and careful investigation made as to cost of clearing and bringing under cultivation or seeding for pasture. The great variation in the number and size of stumps to be removed and disposed of, together with the constantly changing cost of stumping-powder, machinery, and labour, make it impossible to give reliable data as to the probable cost per acre. Each case should be dealt with individually in the light of the various circumstances above cited. The location and character of the land, its proximity to transportation and markets, social and educational advantages, water-supply, etc., are all determining factors in the desirability or otherwise of any particular parcel.

Inexperienced persons should not be too sanguine about their ability to clear land economically, but should rather employ practical men with proper equipment by contract. Alder, small spruce, and poplar rot fairly quickly, but fir, cedar, and pine require to be forcibly and summarily ejected in order to make the land available for cultivation within a reasonable time.

Mixed Farming.—The opportunities for profitable diversified farming in British Columbia are very great, and to the man with limited capital it affords the safest and most promising means of a comfortable living from the start. Large farms and specialities in agriculture should only be undertaken by men of sufficient means to tide over the period of unproductiveness. To engage in fruit-growing, for example, one must provide for the period from the setting-out of the trees till they come into bearing, thus requiring an income from other sources, while in mixed farming returns may be counted on almost from the very start. Of course, small fruits bring returns very quickly. But the mixed farm—a young orchard or berry plantation, a vegetable-garden, a good flock of fowls, a few cows, a team of horses, some sheep and pigs, a few acres of grain, root-crops, and hay meadow provide a variety of income, a good living, some profit, and steady employment, besides keeping up the fertility of the land without artificial manures.

Whether in the humid districts or in the irrigated sections, the mixed farm is always the surest winner, particularly for the beginner.

Poultry.—Poultry-raising is one of the most attractive branches of agricultural activity in British Columbia. In addition to being recognized as one of the best-paying side-lines on the farm, many breeders are specializing in the business with marked success. There is a constantly increasing demand for the fresh egg, which ensures a much higher price for the local product than is obtainable for the imported article, and few branches of agriculture offer greater returns on the capital invested. The hen is probably the most profitable transformer of raw materials into a finished product extant. There are more commercial poultry-farms in British Columbia than in all the rest of Canada, which indicates that climatic and marketing conditions are extremely favourable. There have been many failures, chiefly due to inexperience and lack of sufficient capital, but many breeders have been successfully engaged in the poultry business for a number of years. As a result of the mildness of the climate and good markets, the majority of these are located in the Coast districts. There are good opportunities for experienced breeders to start on a commercial scale, and the small holder, with a few acres, the fruit-grower, market-gardener, and general farmer find poultry a very profitable adjunct.

The poultry business may be successfully pursued in almost any part of the Province, except in the mountains, where there is an exceptionally heavy snowfall and fairly long winters. Thus far the majority of breeders have confined their operations to egg-producing rather than market poultry, and the most popular breeds are the White Leghorn, White Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, Plymouth Rock, and Orpington. 1911 was the banner year in poultry production. The high price of feed during the war caused some falling-off, but the beginning of 1919 saw a decidedly forward movement, which promises to stimulate production very materially. There need be no fear of overproduction, however, for many years to come, as large quantities of dressed poultry and thousands of dozens of eggs are still imported annually. In nearly every district where a Poultry Association or Farmers' Institute has been formed feed is purchased in car-lots by the members at greatly reduced prices, and a Province-wide selling agency is now proposed. Day-old chicks and ducklings are obtainable from the leading breeders, which is a great convenience to those not having proper hatching facilities. Geese, ducks, and turkeys are raised in large numbers, the latter doing particularly well in the extensive open ranges of the Interior, and the prices are invariably high.

The total importations of poultry products in 1914 amounted to \$1,749,545, and in 1918 it was \$1,242,828. The average price of eggs in 1910 was 40 cents per dozen; in 1914, 35 cents; and in 1918, 53 cents. In 1918 the average price of dressed poultry was 32 cents per pound and the total value of poultry products for the year was \$2,643,963.

Regarding the care and management of fowls, rabbits, etc., the Department of Agriculture issues bulletins dealing with these matters and any or all may be obtained free on application. In addition to the local associations, there is a Provincial Poultry Association, membership in which is open to any resident in the Province; the Department also operates an annual Egg-laying Contest, open to the world. This contest was the first official competition started in America. By its means breeders of the Province have been able to show all and sundry that locally-grown stock can and does win over outside competitors.

Root-crops.—In 1911 British Columbia won the \$1,000 Stillwell trophy in competition with all North America, which marked an epoch in the history of agricultural progress. The occasion was the Land Show in Madison Square Garden, New York, the purpose of which was to depict the progress of agriculture on the American Continent from the prehistoric times of the Pueblos and Cliff Dwellers to the present-day methods of scientific cultivation.

The rich alluvial soils of the valleys of British Columbia, whether naturally or artificially watered, produce enormous crops of all kinds of roots, and the farmer finds a ready market at good prices for all his surplus product. The total production of potatoes and other vegetables in 1918 amounted to \$6,575,853, nearly double that of 1917, and the importations were very small.

Special Crops.—Celery, which is very profitable, is being grown to a limited extent and invites more attention; tobacco is produced in considerable quantities, particularly at Kelowna, and cranberries, sugar-beets, hops, melons, beans, corn, onions, peppers, rhubarb, flax, and other special crops are all successfully grown on a small scale. Tomato-growing has become a rather important and profitable industry. British Columbia is distinctly cosmopolitan in its agricultural possibilities and offers rare opportunities to the specialist as well as the general farmer.

Agricultural Production, 1917-18.

Description.	1917.		1918.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Horses..... No.		\$ 2,142,100		\$ 1,651,069
Beef cattle..... "		3,208,652		6,582,540
Dairy cattle..... "		2,315,173		679,365
Sheep..... "		438,580		835,905
Swine..... "		527,632		
Total live stock.....		\$ 8,632,187		\$ 9,698,879
Beef and veal..... lb.	12,870,000	\$ 1,584,000	16,250,000	\$ 2,625,000
Pork and pork products..... "	944,000	152,000	1,680,000	450,000
Mutton..... "	193,800	38,000	255,000	75,000
Total meats.....	14,007,800	\$ 1,774,000	18,185,000	\$ 3,150,000
Poultry..... lb.	3,020,400	\$ 755,100	3,036,772	\$ 971,447
Eggs..... doz.	4,077,540	1,631,016	3,155,691	1,672,516
Total poultry products.....		\$ 2,386,116		\$ 2,643,063
Butter..... lb.	1,859,474	\$ 812,763	2,260,386	\$ 1,114,997
Cheese..... "	43,460	13,020	250,674	67,682
Milk (as fresh)..... gals.	11,329,420	4,054,210	10,516,354	4,385,863
Total dairy products.....		\$ 4,870,993		\$ 5,518,042
Apples..... lb.	64,624,000	\$ 1,887,514	57,775,490	\$ 2,415,887
Other tree-fruits..... "	16,110,000	551,684	21,407,967	1,172,411
Small fruits..... "	3,692,000	445,756	5,846,064	826,862
Total fruits.....	84,426,000	\$ 2,884,954	85,029,521	\$ 4,415,160
Potatoes..... tons.	76,320	\$ 1,755,360	102,690	\$ 3,320,300
Other vegetables	76,810	2,120,192	103,732	3,255,553
Total vegetables.....	153,130	\$ 3,875,552	206,422	\$ 6,575,853
Hay (clover and timothy)..... tons.	258,508	\$ 4,549,741	217,400	\$ 7,228,600
Other fodders..... "	164,630	2,199,401	178,684	4,255,074
Total fodders	413,138	\$ 6,749,142	396,084	\$ 11,468,674
Grains..... bu.	4,198,014	\$ 4,783,030	2,778,904	\$ 4,096,686
Honey..... lb.	370,000	\$ 74,000	450,000	\$ 126,000
Nursery stock.....				
Wool..... lb.			300,000	180,000
Hops..... "	269,686	184,842		76,051
Rabbits.....				
Total miscellaneous.....		\$ 208,842		\$ 382,051
Indian products		\$ 1,488,084		\$ 1,500,000
Grand totals		\$37,661,850		\$49,444,308

*Agricultural Products imported from other Provinces in Canada into British
1916-17-18—Concluded.*

Description.	1918.		1917.		1916.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beef cattle..... No.	14,782	\$ 1,306,988	13,128	\$ 913,978	13,234	\$ 1,048,140
Dairy cattle..... "	7,276	252,354	26,269	289,397	350	28,700
Sheep..... "	82,287	927,460	56,644	1,179,974	13,254	122,886
Swine..... "					60,908	1,151,194
Total live stock.....		\$ 2,486,802		\$ 2,383,319		\$ 2,350,920
Beef and veal..... lb.	2,757,121	\$ 490,078	4,287,902	\$ 687,346	5,504,367	\$ 799,239
Pork and pork products..... "	8,046,235	3,271,498	7,190,559	1,858,806	7,867,132	1,588,747
Mutton..... "	159,423	35,988	183,966	134,786	338,335	65,051
Lard..... "	734,508	20,546	1,979,530	419,301	2,234,232	346,530
Meats (canned).	128,036	19,499	128,550	20,678	202,122	33,191
Total meats.....	11,815,323	\$ 3,837,609	14,170,507	\$ 3,120,917	16,146,188	\$ 2,782,758
Poultry..... lb.	1,438,243	\$ 166,249	1,170,255	\$ 192,641	1,359,181	\$ 214,046
Eggs..... doz.	1,268,514	897,962	1,289,140	827,615	1,682,950	798,086
Total poultry products.....		\$ 1,064,211		\$ 1,020,266		\$ 1,012,132
Butter..... lb.	5,980,183	\$ 2,648,353	7,550,736	\$ 2,814,403	7,865,350	\$ 2,466,611
Cheese..... "	1,533,079	599,260	1,871,892	579,555	1,674,322	484,578
Milk (as fresh). gal.	711,133	606,185	336,233	213,596	544,066	178,891
Total dairy products.....		\$ 3,853,793		\$ 3,607,554		\$ 3,130,080
Canned fruits and vegetables..... lb.	1,334,304	\$ 251,513	1,401,580	\$ 109,468	4,273,110	\$ 276,435
Hay..... tons.	20,354	742,282	14,528	344,127	11,821	230,958
Whole grains..... bu.	2,668,387	\$ 1,890,884	2,595,707	\$ 1,701,966	2,611,375	\$ 1,891,334
Mill stock-feed..... tons.	18,511	755,742	25,358	731,599	21,785	581,085
Flour..... bbls.	390,880	3,520,063	402,140	3,603,852	336,519	1,994,384
Malt..... bu.					150,009	197,978
Total grains, etc.....		\$ 6,167,589		\$ 6,037,417		\$ 4,615,381
Honey..... lb.	23,016	\$ 3,031	1,772	\$ 409	5,503	\$ 1,301
Grand totals.....		\$18,409,835		\$16,623,497		\$14,399,965

Increase since 1917, 10.75 per cent. in value. Decrease since 1917, 4.18 per cent. in quantity.

*Agricultural Products imported from Foreign Points into British Columbia, Years
1916-17-18.*

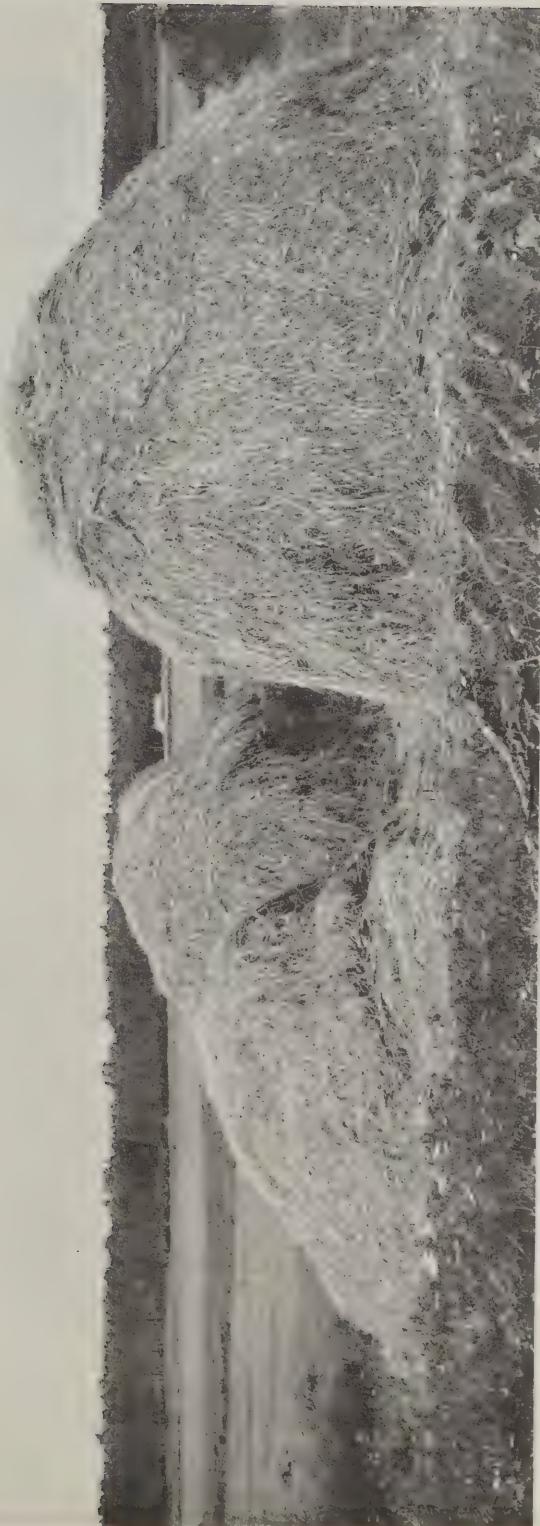
Description.	1918.		1917.		1916.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Horses..... No.	233	\$ 24,625	391	\$ 34,350	104	\$ 10,335
Cattle..... "	87	2,159	342	13,205	482	17,983
Sheep..... "	70	525	6,075	38,658	25,598	109,801
Total live stock.....		\$ 27,309		\$ 86,213		\$ 138,119
Beef and veal..... lb.	3,917	\$ 474	157,918	\$ 16,735	328,474	\$ 33,981
Pork..... "	131,023	33,667	416,145	91,331	1,897,815	286,937
Mutton..... "	5,092,905	787,688	1,839,045	348,786	1,927,324	310,307
Lard..... "	41,360	10,570	5,003	1,196	453,712	49,314
Meats (canned).	161,084	33,906		70,450		72,643
Other meats..... "		72,473				
Total meats.....		\$ 938,778	2,417,111	\$ 528,498	4,607,325	\$ 753,182
Poultry..... lb.		\$ 15,959		\$ 12,812		\$ 21,051
Eggs..... doz.	452,008	162,668	733,359	234,395	628,918	146,808
Total poultry products.....		\$ 178,617		\$ 249,207		\$ 167,859
Butter..... lb.	754,240	\$ 266,591	253,390	\$ 93,254	1,476,472	\$ 430,885
Cheese..... "	44,860	16,833	113,760	32,547	198,966	44,533
Total dairy products.....		\$ 283,424		\$ 125,801		\$ 475,418

Agricultural Products imported from Foreign Points into British Columbia, Years 1916-17-18.—Concluded.

Description.	1918.		1917.		1916.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples..... Ib.	3,823,721	\$ 125,657	3,633,285	\$ 91,696	4,884,120	\$ 99,057
Other tree-fruits..... "	2,932,937	141,690	3,097,060	114,888	2,749,887	99,774
Small fruits..... "	1,033,670	104,169	1,110,622	86,624	1,037,842	82,879
Canned fruits..... "	1,712,517	147,799	2,131,383	161,005	2,494,083	143,871
Total fruits.....	9,502,845	\$ 519,315	9,972,350	\$ 454,213	11,165,982	\$ 425,581
Potatoes..... tons	6,160	\$ 116,591	957	\$ 34,970	336	\$ 13,248
Other vegetables, n.o.p..... "		258,636		394,115		230,617
Canned vegetables..... lb.	1,310,598	438,479	2,089,009	159,062	1,750,296	103,062
Total vegetables.....		\$ 513,706		\$ 588,147		\$ 346,927
Hay..... tons.	5,845	\$ 168,150	1,577	\$ 27,020	2,710	\$ 36,956
Grains..... bu.	199,164	\$ 819,005	328,356	\$ 1,059,755	231,215	\$ 425,586
Malt..... "	365	545	553,340	19,481	2,715	2,497
Total grains and malt.....		\$ 819,550		\$ 1,079,236		\$ 428,083
Honey..... lb.	151,782	\$ 27,175	\$ 59,949	\$ 9,571	137,198	\$ 13,932
Hops..... "	42,042	3,037	15,523	2,577	13,724	2,372
Nursery stock.....		16,550		12,226		11,268
Total miscellaneous.....		\$ 46,762		\$ 24,374		\$ 27,572
Grand totals.....		\$ 3,495,611		\$ 3,162,709		2,799,697

Crop Areas, Yields, and Values, 1916-17-18.

Crop.	Year.	Acres.	Average Yield.	Total Yield.	Price.		Value.
					Bu.	Bu.	
Fall wheat.....	1916	3,236	31.75	102,743	\$ 1.92	\$ 197,267	
	1917	7,200	24.75	178,200	2.15	383,130	
Spring wheat.....	1916						
	1917	18,101	28.50	515,878	2.00	1,031,756	
	1918	29,000	22.00	638,000	2.08	1,327,040	
All wheat.....	1916	18,843	26.31	495,680	1.40	692,897	
	1917	21,337	29.00	618,773	1.99	1,231,358	
	1918	36,200	22.55	816,200	2.10	1,710,170	
Oats.....	1916	67,065	55.98	3,753,994	59	2,210,643	
	1917	60,234	53.75	3,237,577	90	2,913,819	
	1918	39,000	39.75	1,550,250	1.00	1,550,250	
Barley.....	1916	4,006	36.13	144,744	79	114,135	
	1917	5,524	29.25	161,577	1.28	206,819	
	1918	7,927	26.50	210,065	1.47	308,795	
Rye.....	1916	452	22.74	10,279	94	9,623	
	1917	911	28.06	26,109	1.75	45,691	
	1918	820	30.00	24,600	2.07	50,922	
Peas.....	1916	1,085	29.87	32,411	2.19	71,158	
	1917	1,338	23.75	31,777	2.46	83,933	
	1918	2,193	21.50	47,149	3.00	141,447	
Beans.....	1916	1,809	25.82	46,711	3.90	182,173	
	1917	2,117	15.00	31,755	6.60	209,583	
	1918	2,748	18.50	50,838	4.20	213,520	
Corn for husking.....	1916						
	1917	222	35.00	7,770	3.92	30,458	
	1918	325	32.00	10,400	4.35	45,240	
Buckwheat.....	1916						
	1917	185	20.00	3,700	1.46	5,402	
	1918	80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other grain-crops.....	1916						
	1917	260	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1918	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flax.....	1916	50	6.10	3,051	2.60	793	
	1917	54	6.50	351	2.65	930	
	1918	325	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mixed grains.....	1916	250	44.64	11,563	1.09	12,591	
	1917	1,850	42.50	78,625	70	55,037	
	1918	3,228	21.50	69,402	1.10	76,342	
Total grains.....	1916	98,569	.....	4,495,687	.....	\$3,294,013	
	1917	94,032	.....	4,198,014	.....	4,783,030	
	1918	98,196	.....	2,778,904	.....	4,096,686	



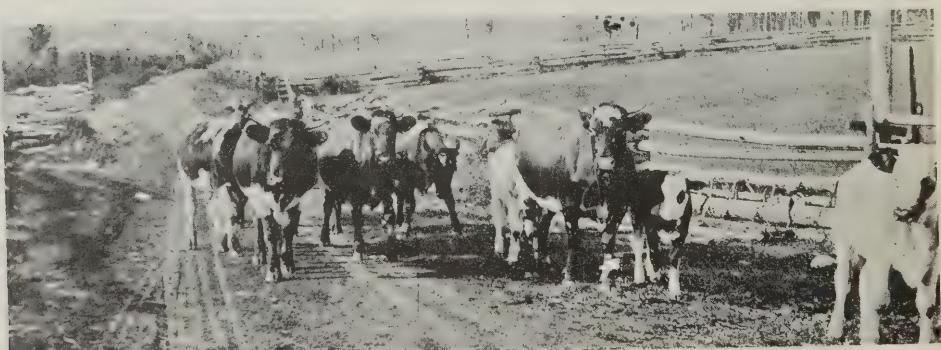
NATIVE HAY.



SOUTH OF BURNS LAKE.



OPEN PRAIRIE COUNTRY, CENTRAL INTERIOR.



NORTH OF SMITHERS.



A COMMODIOUS AND PICTURESQUE LOG HOUSE.



LIGHTLY WOODED COUNTRY, CENTRAL INTERIOR.



ON LACROIX LAKE.



PARK COUNTRY, CENTRAL INTERIOR.



GOOD CULTIVATION, NEAR VANDERHOOF.



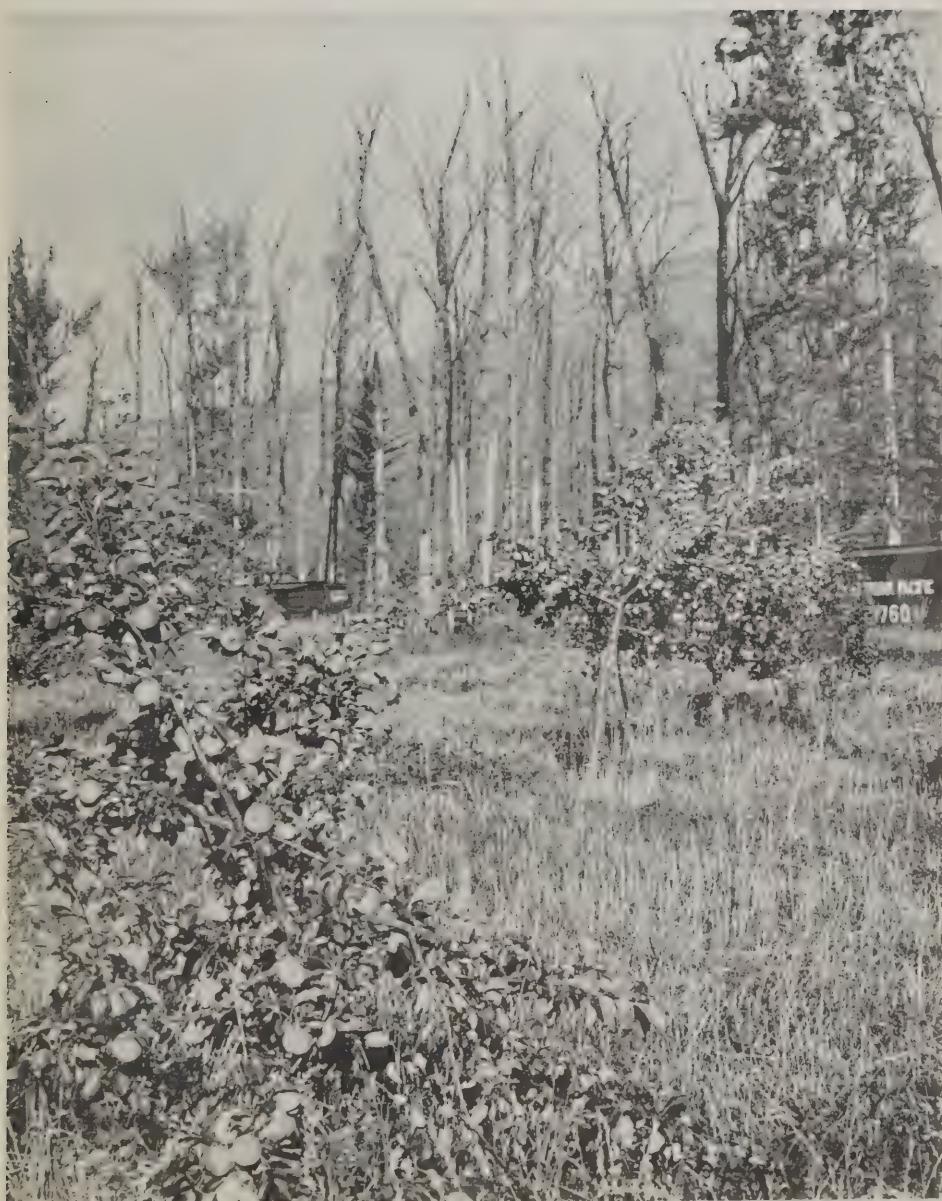
ON MACLURE LAKE.



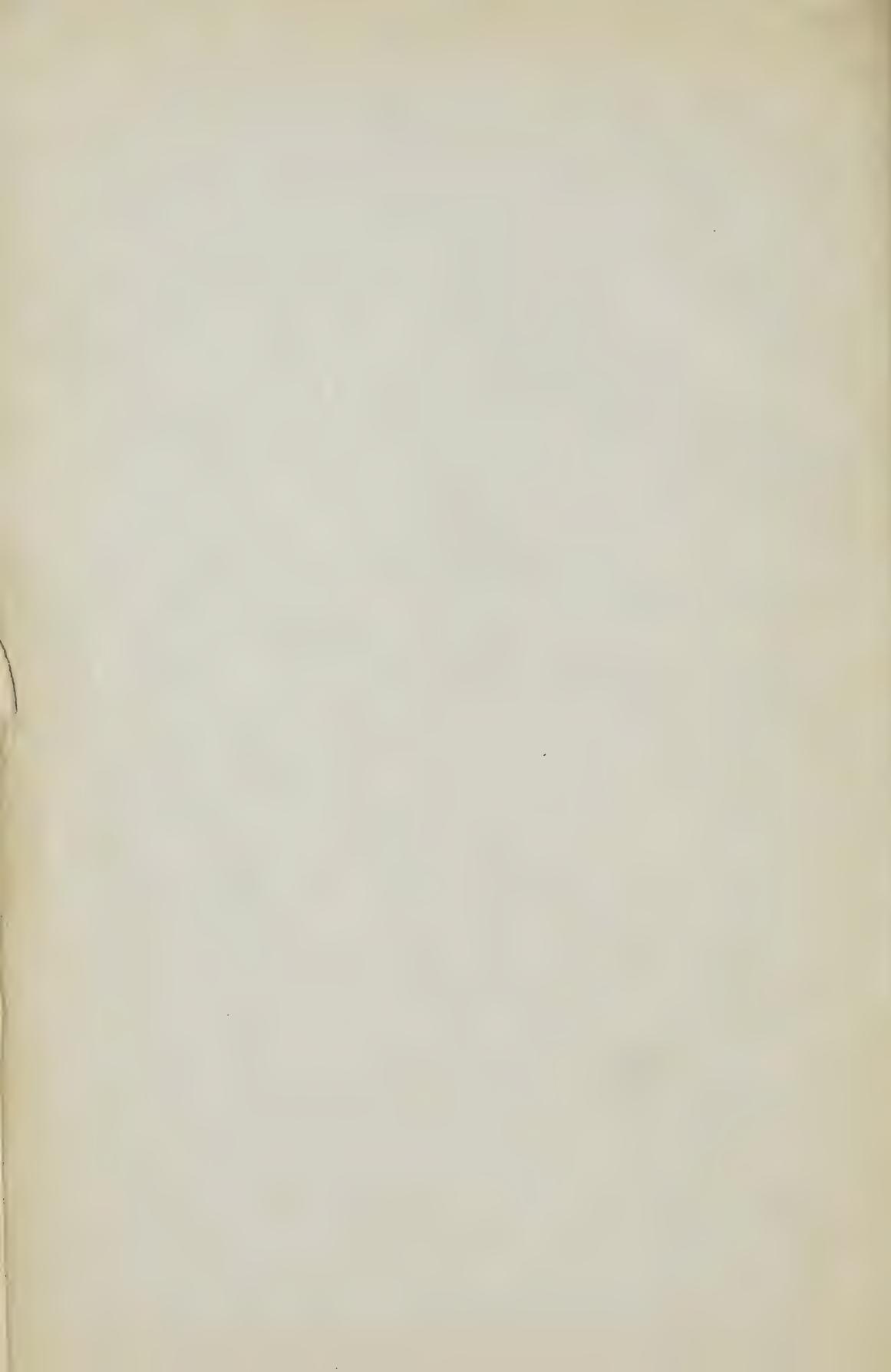
10-FOOT COAL-SEAM, SMITHERS.



FINE ROOT-CROPS AT WILLOW RIVER.



APPLES, NEAR TERRACE.



Crop Areas, Yields, and Values, 1916-17-18—Concluded.

Crop.	Year.	Acres.	Average Yield.	Total Yield.	Price.	Value.
Grain-hay			Tons.	Tons.		
	1916	22,424	2.22	49,782	\$14 92	\$ 742,627
	1917	18,890	2.00	37,780	15 00	589,308
	1918	25,016	2.22	55,536	26 00	1,477,258
Clover and timothy						
	1916	122,419	1.90	234,265	16 56	3,880,260
	1917	129,254	2.00	258,508	17 60	4,549,741
	1918	114,414	1.90	217,400	33 25	7,223,600
Alfalfa						
	1916	5,591	2.64	14,785	16 14	238,664
	1917	8,681	3.00	26,043	19 25	501,328
	1918	12,268	3.25	39,900	32 25	1,286,800
Wild hay						
	1916	35,862	0.90	32,479	14 26	463,080
	1917	32,445	1.20	38,934	15 00	584,010
	1918	43,950	1.43	62,348	20 16	1,267,016
Fodder corn						
	1916	2,434	11.44	27,843	4 99	111,995
	1917	2,239	7.00	15,673	15 00	235,095
	1918	2,016	10.10	20,400	10 00	204,000
Kale and rape						
	1916	213	28.80	6,144	4 19	25,747
	1917	1,810	20.00	36,200	8 00	289,600
	1918	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total fodders						
	1916	188,943	.....	365,298	.....	\$5,462,343
	1917	193,319	.....	413,138	.....	6,749,142
	1918	197,664	.....	396,084	.....	11,463,674
Potatoes			Tons.	Tons.		
	1916	12,067	6.03	72,709	\$25 37	\$1,844,612
	1917	15,264	5.00	76,320	23 00	1,755,360
	1918	15,013	6.84	102,688	32 33	3,320,300
Roots						
	1916	2,903	16.65	48,333	12 05	585,505
	1917	4,590	10.34	47,461	21 33	1,012,343
	1918	5,758	11.56	66,562	21 90	1,457,900
Market vegetables						
	1916	3,440	6.80	23,331	32 37	756,872
	1917	2,392	10.07	24,083	36 35	875,417
	1918	3,810	5.99	22,933	46 00	1,050,318
Rhubarb						
	1916	.....	.....	534	25 30	13,510
	1917	.....	.....	529	31 05	16,425
	1918	.....	.....	410	52 68	21,599
Tomatoes						
	1916	.....	.....	3,125	56 65	177,031
	1917	.....	.....	4,737	45 60	216,007
	1918	.....	.....	13,927	52 11	725,736
Total vegetables						
	1916	.....	.....	148,082	.....	\$3,377,530
	1917	.....	.....	153,130	.....	3,875,552
	1918	.....	.....	206,420	.....	6,575,853
Hops			Lbs.	Lbs.		
	1916	585	19.39	1,134,315	\$ 0 23	\$ 260,892
	1917	333	8.10	269,730	50	134,865
Pasture (meadow)						
	1916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1917	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1918	45,000	.....	.....	12 00	540,000
Fallow						
	1916	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1917	9,268	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1918	11,880	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total miscellaneous						
	1916	.....	.....	1,134,315	\$ 0 23	\$ 260,892
	1917	.....	.....	269,730	50	134,865
	1918	.....	.....	.....	.....	540,000

TAXATION.

The rates of taxation imposed by the latest "Taxation Act" are as follows:—

	Per Cent.
Real property	1
Personal property	1
Wild land	5
Coal land, Class A	1
Coal land, Class B	4
Timber land	3
Income, Class A, up to and including \$2,000	1
Income, Class B, exceeds \$2,000 and does not exceed \$3,000....	1½
Income, Class C, exceeds \$3,000 and does not exceed \$4,000....	2
Income, Class D, exceeds \$4,000 and does not exceed \$7,000....	4
Income, Class E, exceeds \$7,000 and does not exceed \$10,000....	5
Income, Class F, exceeds \$10,000 and does not exceed \$20,000....	7½
Income, Class G, exceeds \$20,000	10

School taxes are assessed on property situated within the various school districts throughout the Province, at a rate determined by the amount of the annual requisition of funds from the school trustees.

Discount of 10 per cent. allowed if paid before June 30th.

Mining Companies (other than coal- or gold-mining companies) are taxed 2 per cent. on the gross value of the ore at the mine, less cost of transportation and treatment, or on their income, whichever yields the greatest tax.

Coal and coke companies are taxed 10 cents per ton on all coal shipped from the mine and 10 cents per ton on all coke, or on their income, whichever yields the greatest tax.

Gold-mining companies holding gold-mines, of which the market value of the gold recovered is 85 per cent. or over of the metal contents of the ore therefrom, are taxed on their income.

Iron ore, other than that used as a flux in the smelting of other metal ores, in addition to the above, is taxed 37½ cents per ton of 2,000 lb.

Unworked Crown-granted mineral claims are taxed 25 cents per acre.

The following exemptions from taxation are granted:—

Personal property on any farm, orchard, or ranch, as consists of live-stock, agricultural machinery, and vehicles, up to the value of \$1,000.

Improvements on farm lands up to \$1,500.

All incomes up to \$1,500

War stocks or bonds and mortgages exempt as personal property only.

Unpaid purchase-money of land as personal property.

Household furniture and effects in dwelling-houses.

Money deposited in bank, minerals, matte, or bullion in the course of treatment, timber and coal lands under lease or licence from the Crown, and so much of the personal property as is represented by timber cut upon or from lands held by the lessee or licensee under timber leaseholds or timber licences issued under the "Land Act," upon which timber so cut the rental, royalty, and licence fees payable under the said Act have been paid, and not otherwise; and so much of the personal property of every person as is represented by timber cut from land within this Province other than lands belonging to the Crown, upon which timber so cut the tax payable under the "Land Act" has been paid, and not otherwise; but these exemptions shall not extend to the personal property of any other person who may purchase or acquire timber so cut as aforesaid or any interest therein.

Pre-emptions and homesteads for two years from date of record, and an exemption of \$500 for four years more.

VICTORIA, B.C.:

Printed by WILLIAM H. CULLIN, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1919.